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LAUREL DECLARES ASEAN DIALOGUE 'FRUITFUL'

OW271217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 27 Jun 86

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Manila, June 27 KYODO -- The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended two days of talks here with their dialogue partners from the industrialized world with the host Philippines declaring the meeting a complete success.

"I believe that we have achieved our objective of having a frank and fruitful dialogue with our partners," Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel declared at a press conference.

The press conference, held at the end of a series of talks between ASEAN and its dialogue partners, however, turned into a running debate over nuclear weapons stemming from New Zealand's refusal to allow U.S. nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships to enter its ports.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, both here to attend the dialogue, faced a spate of questions over the nuclear impasse, with ASEAN ministers drawn into the fray. "Our position is that nuclear weapons are not supposed to be deployed at the (American) military bases in the Philippines," Laurel said.

On ASEAN's contacts with its industrial partners, Laurel said the talks have enabled ASEAN foreign ministers to air their views, ranging from trade protectionism and the perennial Kampuchean issue to drug abuse and international terrorism.

Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe contributed to the discussions by outlining the basic Japanese foreign policy to the region -- a stand which Laurel said has given ASEAN better understanding of Japan's regional policy. The speech, the content of which is being touted in Japan as the "Abe Doctrine," pledged stepped up economic aid to the region and a continuous dialogue along with a commitment that Japan will not become a military power. The Abe speech "marked no major departure of Japan's foreign policy but it sharpened the focus of Japan's policy vis-a-vis ASEAN," Laurel said.

Shultz also defended the outcome of the ASEAN conference, saying that discussions have "raised people's consciousness" over a variety of issues, notably trade protectionism. Trade protectionism is a threat to the standard of living, potentially destabilizing the strategic balance in the region, Shultz said.

It was, however, the nuclear dispute that drew the sharpest comments from Shultz and New Zealand Prime Minister Lange, who was seated next to the American secretary of state. Shultz, who had a separate meeting with Lange earlier in the day, said the New Zealand nonnuclear policy has removed "one of the essences" of ANZUS, the trilateral security treaty among the U.S., Australia and New Zealand.

Shultz said the United States and New Zealand are no longer military allies, but sought to deny that the nuclear dispute would spill over into wider bilateral relations with New Zealand.

"The allies are still friends," he said. Lange, who attended the ASEAN conference in his capacity as foreign minister, defended his government's nonnuclear policy, arguing that the presence of nuclear weapons in New Zealand would invite a nuclear attack.

The enlarged ASEAN meeting -- which brings together the foreign ministers from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the representatives of the European Community -- is an established feature of the annual ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting. ASEAN groups Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, and Brunei.

LAUREL REASSURES ASEAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK300818 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel last night assured the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that there are no nuclear weapons in the two United States military bases in the Philippines.

Laurel, chairman of the ninth ASEAN ministerial meeting, was responding to a query at a postministerial press conference at the Philippine Plaza Hotel, on the possibility that missiles with nuclear warheads are stored at the Subic naval and Clark airbase. "We have Filipino base commanders in these two U.S. facilities and they have guaranteed that there are no nuclear weapons stored there," Laurel said.

Laurel recalled how the then opposition had tried to coax former President Marcos to make a categorical denial or confirmation of the presence of a nuclear arsenal in the two U.S. military facilities. It was only when the new government took over that there was a more convincing guaranty that the U.S. has no nuclear armaments in the two bases. The basis of Laurel's confidence is the bilateral agreement between the two governments that no such weapons be kept in the two bases without prior knowledge of the Philippines.

At any rate, Laurel said, the new government will respect the bases agreement up to 1991, its expiry date, after which the matter is open to negotiation. Sources said the ASEAN partners of the Philippines have been making discreet inquiries about the presence of nuclear warheads in the two military installations.

Earlier, on the eve of the conclusion of the ASEAN post-ministerial dialog, U.S. State Secretary George Shultz tried to rally an ASEAN wary of a nuclear showdown between the U.S. and the Soviet Union behind the U.S. decision to terminate the disarmament talks because of Russian bad faith. At the same time, Shultz warned U.S. allies not to follow the example of New Zealand which has refused to have U.S. nuclear-powered vessels call at its ports.

Such non-cooperation has caused the U.S. to withdraw the security guaranty of ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand and U.S. nuclear defense pact) from New Zealand. The ASEAN had earlier served notice to work for a nuclear-free zone for Southeast Asia in accordance with its vow to conclude a future treaty of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region.

But ASEAN's decision has been made awkward by the presence of foreign military installations in the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore.

ASEAN leaders pronounced the recently concluded ministerial conference a success, citing the presence of dialog partners from U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community as proofs of its success.

Shultz reiterated the pledge of the Reagan administration to fight protectionist legislation in the U.S. Congress adding that the White House will eventually prevail. He assailed protectionist legislation as a threat to standards of living and political freedom as he said that the determination of ASEAN to combat such protectionism was a consciousness of a sense of mutual need and cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTERS URGE RETENTION OF U.S. BASES

HK292342 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jun 86

Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are lobbying for the retention of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. They have let it be known to the Philippine Government during the recent ASEAN ministerial meeting in Manila that it is necessary for the Philippines to keep the bases to maintain the regional balance of power in Asia and the Pacific.

The ASEAN position was disclosed by official sources, although there was no official announcement at the recent ASEAN meeting. The ASEAN ministers were reported to hold the position that the very essence of the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in the region is not possible without the U.S. military presence in the bases in the Philippines.

SITTHI-SCHULTZ DISCUSS FARM ACT, TEXTILES

BK270739 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] According to dispatch from Khun Narumon in Manila, received here about an hour ago, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz about the Farm Act. The U.S. side said it would try to prevent the Farm Act from having any impact on Thailand. However, everything must be done in accordance with the legal procedure and rice prices will be determined by the world market.

The Thai foreign minister told the U.S. side that the two countries have been engaged in price-cutting competition. During the past 5 months Thailand's rice exports increased by 33 percent by the country has lost a third of its favored rice customers who refused to buy 2.5 billion baht worth of rice from Thailand for fear that rice prices would further decline.

The foreign minister also discussed with George Shultz about the arms depot the details of which he said cannot be publicized.

Regarding the textile trade, the U.S. side suggested that Thailand's exports should not exceed the allocated quota, otherwise, President Reagan's veto will not be effective. Meanwhile, ASEAN countries will jointly discuss the U.S. Jenkins bill. If they can act in concert, their bargaining power will weigh more in the U.S. Congress as they are also planning to take some action in GATT.

U.S. URGED TO DRAW LESSON FROM WAR 'DEFEAT'

SK281208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0338 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Act Discreetly After Drawing a Lesson From Their Ignominious History of Defeat in War."]

[Text] Thirty-six years have passed since the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression against us. The 3-year war waged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors have forced on our people indescribable disasters and grave difficulties.

Dreaming a pipe dream of nipping in the bud our young Republic, which at that time was barely 2 years old, and of establishing the entire Korean peninsula as their sphere of influence, the U.S. imperialists poured many troops into the Korean fronts, a combination of troops from 15 satellite countries and the puppet South Korean army, that totaled 2 million, and modern killing means.

From the day they began their brigandish armed invasion, the U.S. imperialists submerged the entire fatherland into a sea of fire with indiscriminate bombings and artillery shellings in a bid to wipe out the Republic at one stroke. Cities and villages were scorched and leveled, and a great number of people were sacrificed.

In violation of international laws, the U.S. imperialists brutally massacred our people by even using chemical and biological weapons. The arduous war that lasted for 3 years was a fierce confrontation between democratic and reactionary forces, as well as a grave struggle to determine our people's fate -- whether they would survive or perish.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's call to the effect that all strength should be pooled for a victory in the war, our heroic People's Army and people rose as one in the just fatherland liberation war of expelling the U.S. imperialists' brigandish armed invasion in order to defend the freedom, independence, and sovereign rights of the fatherland.

Our people had to pay dearly for victory in the grave war against the U.S. imperialists, the archvillain of world imperialism. The U.S. imperialist aggressors unleashing a brutal armed offensive, failed to bring to their knees our People's Army and people, who had risen in a just cause.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our heroic People's Army and people, uniting rock-firm around the party, forced the U.S. imperialist aggressors to suffer bitter defeat by displaying mass heroism while overcoming all sorts of difficulties and tribulations, and finally achieved a bright victory through struggle.

By achieving great victory in the fatherland liberation war, our heroic People's Army and people honorably defended the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the fatherland and firmly defended the Eastern guardpost of world peace after foiling the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for a war of aggression

The brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war was a great victory for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented military ideology and outstanding strategy. By achieving a victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people have not only humbled the arrogant U.S. imperialists' pride, but have also shattered the myth of their invincibility, and opened a new era of growth for national liberation struggle and anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle on a global scale.

A long time of 33 years has passed since the day the gunfire of war was silenced in Korea. History has advanced further and many serious changes have taken place in the international arena since that time. However, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambitions and the dangerous situation of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula have remained unchanged.

Aggression and war are the inherent nature and the immutable disposition of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have persistently pursued a policy of indefinite occupation of South Korea and a policy of war against our people, while ignoring the Military Armistic Agreement signed in anticipation of a withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the ceaseless provoking maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military elements in South Korea, the situation in our country remains tense at all times and the danger of war igniting at any time constantly exists in our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are excited in their dream of conquering Asia, are now attaching particular significance to the Korean peninsula. Declaring the Korean peninsula as a central area in carrying out their Asian policy, as well as a flashpoint for their policy of strength, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have massed a large number of armed forces and war equipment in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are now keeping some 45,000 U.S. troops at combat readiness and more or less 1 million puppet army troops in South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have chosen South Korea as a beachhead for their offensive strategy towards the Far East, have deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons and delivery systems, including most barbarous weapons of mass destruction such as neutron bombs and nuclear backpacks.

South Korea has now been turned into a U.S. nuclear forward base and a dangerous source of thermonuclear war and is among the world's most densely deployed areas of nuclear weapons per square mile.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have reorganized the units of the U.S. troops and the puppet army in a way that suits an offensive strategy designed for an invasion of the North and have deployed 80 to 90 percent of these units in forward combat zones, [chontu chidae] close to the Military Demarcation Line.

In addition, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are now waiting for an invasion opportunity, having organized a special warfare commando unit of 180,000 strong, capable of mounting an operation against the northern half of the Republic.

All facts clearly demonstrate how dangerous a stage the U.S. imperialists' invasion preparations against our Republic have reached.

While frequently conducting adventurous military exercises of various kinds, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are now ceaselessly leading the situation to the brink of war. Not a single day goes by peacefully in Korea in the air, on the ground, and at sea because of the war exercises frenziedly conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise conducted annually with the mobilization of a large number of troops and massive war means by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, a product of U.S. nuclear strategy, is the most dangerous war exercise against us.

What constitutes the key to U.S. nuclear strategy is the preemptive nuclear strike strategy. In terms of its content, nature, dimensional breadth, intensity, and simulated war methods, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists with the mobilization of a large number of armed forces and equipment is, from start to finish, a nuclear attack exercise of the largest scale whose aim is to mount a preemptive strike against our Republic.

The bellicose U.S. imperialist sectors are now chasing after a chimera of conquering our Republic through an attack in the shortest period of time by reactivating the already mapped out short-term blitzkrieg strategy for a real war in case of an emergency. The provocative nature and danger of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise conducted annually by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique are growing stronger.

In a bid to justify their maneuvers to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are prattling about the threat of southward invasion. However, the stark reality shows that the threat of southward invasion does not exist.

We have stated several times that we have no intention of invading the South. What really exists is not the threat of southward invasion, but the threat of northward invasion.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to fabricate a tripartite military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the danger of war is increasing on the Korean peninsula with each passing day. The tripartite military alliance system is part of the U.S. imperialists' Asian and world strategy. It is an aggressive anticommunist military bloc whose aim is to bring the people in Asia, the Korean people in particular, to their knees by force. Realizing the integration of a system of military operations through the strengthening of military collusion among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is one of the most important factors for the completion of the tripartite military alliance system.

In response to the tripartite military alliance, the U.S. imperialists have finalized the division of combat among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. In addition, they have not only set plans for operations based on this, but they have also frequently conducted joint military exercises and joint exercises [kongdong kunsahullyon] against us.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise conducted annually with the Japanese mainland as a base for launch, logistical, and supply operations is in fact a test war as well as a preliminary war conducted against us within the framework of the tripartite military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' uninterrupted maneuvers to provoke a new war, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become extremely heated. The situation in Korea today bears resemblance to the time 36 years ago when the U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated the puppet Syngman Rhee clique to ignite a war of aggression.

The bellicose U.S. sectors have continuously strained the situation by flying in succession into South Korea and by repeatedly hatching war plots with the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring.

However, the development of the situation shows that everything cannot be made to come out as the U.S. imperialists wish. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are rejected or beaten in virtually every corner of the world where they have a foothold. Even in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and their maneuvers for the provocation of a new war have encountered strong resistance.

The South Korean youths, students, and people are tenaciously staging an anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle, while vigorously shouting such slogans as "U.S. troops, withdraw," "Down with the U.S. imperialists who are scheming to perpetuate the division," "Remove nuclear bases," "Replace the Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement," "Dismantle the U.S.-South Korean Combined Forces Command," and "We are doggedly opposed to such joint military exercises as 'Team Spirit.'"

The flames of the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle are sweeping the whole of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is being shaken at its roots.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should draw a serious lesson from the tragic defeat they suffered in the past 3-year Korean war instead of regarding it as merely a bygone affairs, and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all of their troops of aggression and nuclear weapons

CUBAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION BACKS COHOSTED OLYMPICS

SK270600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate member of the Politburo, C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of Education, declared at a press conference in the Dominican Republic on June 24 that Cuba would participate in the 1988 Olympic Games only when they are co-hosted by the North and South of Korea. He was attending the opening ceremony of the Central American and Caribbean Regional Games.

He told the reporters that "No one should participate in games sponsored by those maneuvering to freeze the division of the Korean people".

He said: We will not take part in the 24th Olympic Games, if they are not co-hosted by the North and South of Korea. Many other countries share this view with Cuba.

Stressing that the 1988 Olympics should be prevented from becoming games flouting the earnest desire of the Korean people for reunification, he said: We know only one Korea.

SEOUL POLLUTION CLAIMED TOO EXTREME FOR OLYMPICS

SK282242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Seoul is a polluted city which always threatens the lives of people and a contaminated area where even ordinary domestic sports games cannot be held properly, much less international games.

The South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO said that it is important to appoint the stadiums properly if such international games as Olympics are to be held, but it is a pressing task at present to clear cities of polluted air.

Pollution has become most serious in Seoul. According to data made public by a South Korean institute, air pollution in the Central, Chongro, West Gate and Yongdungpo districts of Seoul and in the area along the river Han doubles or quadruples the internationally recognized tolerance limit and pollution by sulphurous acid gas trebled or quadrupled the limit in recent two years. In particular, pollution by lead and cadmium which does serious harm to the health of people and causes total paralysis is more than ten times that in Tokyo.

That is why the sky over Seoul is always hazy, trees on streets are withering and people suffering from respiratory, skin and other diseases.

The contraction of respiratory diseases among Seoul citizens is more than double that in other areas. It is owing to serious air pollution that people in the residential quarters are kept in "saunas", all windows closed even in the hot summer of July and August.

The South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO reported that foreign residents in Seoul say 98 percent of service water is contaminated and foreigners visiting Seoul are advised not to drink city water.

According to opinion poll conducted by South Korean "Institute of Economic Development", more than 90 percent of foreigners in Seoul say the air pollution of the city has surpassed the "line of danger" and they dislike to go out to the streets or to take food restaurants and grocery stores because most of it is contaminated.

SOUTH'S DEPLOYMENT OF F-16 FIGHTERS ASSAILED

SK290303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 28 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June commentary: "Security That Ignores Peace"]

[Text] Recently, we have repeatedly put forward important proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

On 23 June, the government of the republic issued a statement containing a peace proposal to create a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula which stated that it was willing conduct any form of negotiations concerning this.

The KPA Supreme Command proposed holding talks among those who hold real power in the military in the North and South to eradicate the danger of war hovering over the Korean peninsula.

Because they are practical peace-loving proposals with the potential to dissolve the state of acute confrontation, ease tension between the North and South, and contribute to the cause of peace in Korea, Asia, and the world, our new proposals have aroused active support and sympathy among all of the Korean people at home and abroad and people throughout the world.

However, in South Korea a grave situation of deliberately aggravating tension is being developed which ignores our peace proposals.

According to news reports, on 27 June the puppets held a christening ceremony following the introduction of modern F-16 fighters at a South Korean Air Force base. At the ceremony, after christening them "Pilsung Poramae," traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that strengthening a security posture is an absolutely unavoidable premise and a first priority task. The puppet also babbled that South Korea now has air combat capabilities superior to the North and they key to guaranteeing a sure victory in the initial stage of a war with the introduction of the F-16 fighters which boast high performance and might.

This is an open challenge to us and a bid to check our peace proposal from having any impact. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's calling for a sure victory in relations with us and its giving such names even to fighters amount to openly declaring its intentions to follow the path of confrontation and war rather than pursuing dialogue and improved relations with us.

In fact, the security they are talking about is another name for war. In light of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's referring to security as a basic priority has laid bare its wicked intentions to provoke a war in the end. There is no need to further explain that the ring needs to have superior combat capabilities only to provoke war and to subdue us by force.

The puppet Chon-Tu-hwan, who is going through a serious crisis facing his rule in the face of the people's enormous anti-U.S. and antifascist advancement, is now trying to find a way out by providing a war of northward invasion together with the U.S. imperialists.

Practically speaking, traitor Chon-Tu-hwan is now more enthused about turning South Korea into a nuclear forward base and provoking a new war in response to the aggressive demands of his U.S. masters than at any previous time.

Not only have the puppets increased military forces on a large scale and deployed them in forward areas close to the military Demarcation Line, they also keep them in a launching posture to mount a war of northward invasion at any given time.

Noise of war exercises aimed at invading the northern half of the Republic are also conducted frequently. The puppets have further strained the situation in our country by continuing daily war exercises even after the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest nuclear war exercise ever conducted, which they launched together with the U.S. imperialists early this year.

Even after the delivery of our letter proposing talks among military authorities, the Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted a large-scale joint mobile exercise by mobilizing the puppet army troops of all military services.

The puppets now force military training even on elementary school children and drive them out to areas along the Han River for river-crossing operations.

If the puppets have even a modicum of an aspiration for peace, how can they introduce new weapons under the pretext of security, be enthused about war exercises, and babble that sure victory and security is a basic priority, while taking no heed of our important peaceful proposal?

Almost daily, the puppets do such silly things as babble about southward invasion or infiltration by somebody. Who on the Korean peninsula is dreaming about invasion and who is threatened with an invasion?

A few days ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan encouraged residents to confrontation by openly babbling about 4 kinds of war -- military, ideological, economic, and diplomatic -- while the people in the North and South aspire for peace. They could not act this way unless they are dreaming about a war rather than hoping to prevent it and relax tension. By adopting a negative approach toward our peace proposal and by running amok with their military buildup and war maneuvers, the South Korean puppets have revealed that they have not a modicum of concern for peace and the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Also, they have admitted themselves that the threat of northward invasion, not the threat of southward invasion, is a reality on the Korean peninsula by not accepting our peace proposal. The dark clouds of war are coming to the North from the South. Whatever black propaganda traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who pulls a wagon of nuclear war by obeying the United States, may spread, he will convince no one. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring chooses a path of anticommunist confrontation, of exacerbating tension, and of war, running counter to the trends of the times, all that awaits the ring will be an ignominious demise.

INDONESIAN PAPER PUBLISHES KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEW

SK281130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 28 (KCNA) -- The full text of answers given by the great leader President Kim Il-song on March 6, 1986, to questions put by the deputy director of the Indonesian paper "MERDEKA" was serialized by the paper on June 20, 21 and 23. Printed in the paper is a portrait of President Kim Il-song.

In his answers he says that the *chuche* idea, the guiding idea of the Korean revolution, has been thoroughly applied in all fields of the revolution and construction in Korea, modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea was defined as the general task of the Korean revolution and the struggle has been waged for its materialization. He points out that the principles of combining individual interests with collective interests under the socialist system is correctly implemented in Korea.

He notes that the Korean people have overcome hardships and difficulties in the course of socialist construction by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and turned Korea into a prospering socialist country, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence.

He says that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a most just one for national reunification correctly reflecting the specific conditions of Korea and if the North and South observe the principle of not imposing their idea and system upon the other, it will surely be possible to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and achieve the reunification of the country.

In the answers he states that in Korea there exists not threat of "southward invasion" but threat of northward invasion and explains the justness of the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal.

He calls upon the non-aligned countries to strictly adhere to the basic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement for its growth and unite firm on this basis and upon the non-aligned and developing countries to actively strive to realise South-South cooperation.

Pointing to the favourable development of the Korean-Indonesian relations in recent years, he says that the relations between the two countries have a prospect for better development in all fields.

KIM IL-SONG NOTES CPC ANNIVERSARY TO HU YAOBANG

SK301113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 30 extended warm congratulations to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the 65th founding anniversary of the party.

He says in the message that the founding of the Communist Party of China was a historic event of weighty importance in the development of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle for freedom, liberation and socialism. He notes: For a long time after its founding, the CPC has waged a strenuous struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism, thereby winning victory in the new democratic revolution and building a new socialist China on the vast territory of China where age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed.

The victory of the Chinese revolution brought a radical change to the social position of her people and turned the balance of forces decisively in favor of the side of the revolution in the international arena. The fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the CPC have made a big progress in the efforts to realise four modernisations and build socialism peculiar to China since the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party, giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and adhering to the four basic principles.

The changes in the People's Republic of China constitute a major contribution to the world revolutionary people's common cause of sovereignty, independence and socialism. Our party and our people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle and the constructive work and warmly hail them.

It is our party's consistent and invariable policy to steadily consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship, treasuring it. We will as ever exert every effort to constantly consolidate and develop through generations indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries.

Our party and people sincerely wish the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people faithful to the decisions of the party's national conference greater success in their struggle to build a modernised socialist power, have Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunify the whole of China.

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT ABDOU DIOUF CONDUCTS VISIT

Arrives 22 June

SK221150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1125 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, arrived here this afternoon by special plane for an official visit to Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premiers Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki and other personages concerned.

A welcoming ceremony took place there. More than 100,000 people warmly welcomed the friendly envoy of the Senegalese people at the airport and along the road with the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands.

Dailies in Pyongyang today carry editorials welcoming the Senegalese president's visit to Korea.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK231040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23 arranged a grand banquet in honor of Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on an official visit to our country, and made a speech there.

In his speech President Kim Il-song said: Our meeting and talks will undoubtedly contribute to cementing the ties of friendship between our two peoples, strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples and extending and developing the Non-Aligned Movement.

He further said: Although this is your first visit to our country, our people have always been friendly towards the Senegalese people who are advancing under the banner of non-alignment in Africa, and have paid close attention to their efforts to build a new society.

Under the leadership of your excellency esteemed President Abdou Diouf, they are now working hard to attain their country's political stability and develop their national economy.

Our people are sincerely pleased that the Senegalese people have achieved a great success in the building of a new society by bravely overcoming the hardships and ordeals and wish you greater progress in your efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food and economic self-reliance.

At present the African countries are faced with the urgent task to free the people from backwardness, poverty, starvation and diseases caused by the evil consequences of imperialist colonial rule, the economic plunder which is due to the old international economic order and unending natural calamities, and to bring about socio-economic progress.

Removing the African countries' serious economic crisis accords with the interests of the progressive people around the world who love justice and peace.

Your excellency President Abdou Diouf proposed the convocation of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly in connection with the economic crisis in Africa. And at this special session which was held in last May your excellency worked hard to solve Africa's economic problems in conformity with the aspirations of the African peoples and the need of the actual situation. The whole process of this session has shown that your initiative was correct and that it is possible to bring about a positive result in improving the economic conditions of Africa if the African countries join their efforts and increase international cooperation.

I think it is a commendable thing that, as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, you are working hard to achieve the complete liberation of Africa and rehabilitate its economy.

Our people are extending firm solidarity to the noble struggle of the African peoples to oppose the aggression and intervention by the imperialists and racialists and achieve social and economic progress. The master of Africa is the African peoples and they will bring about its prosperity by their own efforts.

The Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries will be held before long in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. At present the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other progressive people around the world are putting great expectations on the conference and expressing a deep interest in it.

The Harare summit conference is to be held at a time when the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other progressive people around the world are faced with the tasks of forcefully launching the struggle for independence against imperialism and the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, of eradicating colonialism and racialism once and for all, of effecting the South-South cooperation of establishing a new international economic order and of extending and developing the Non-Aligned Movement.

We hope that the Harare summit conference will be an important occasion in solving the urgent problems facing the present times and the Non-Aligned Movement. The government of our republic will do everything possible for the success of the conference.

Economic Accord Signed

SK251245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- An agreement on establishing a joint committee and an accord on economic and technological cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Senegal were signed in Pyongyang on June 25.

Present at the signing ceremonies on our side were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong and others. On the opposite side were Minister of Planning and Cooperation Cheikh Amidou Kane, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs Alioune Diagne Coumba Aita and others.

The documents were signed by Chong Song-nam, authorized by the DPRK Government, and by Cheikh Amidou Kane, authorized by the government of the Republic of Senegal.

MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

Calls on Kim Il-song

SK261110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, who has come to our country on an official visit, leading the party and government delegation of the Republic of Mali, paid a courtesy call today on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Members of the delegation were present.

Also present were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Chong Song-nam, minister of External Economic Affairs, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hong Il-ho, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali.

President Kim Il-song conversed with President Moussa Traore in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song at Traore Banquet

SK262316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on June 26 in honour of Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, on an official visit to Korea and made a speech.

Saying that President Moussa Traore is the old acquaintance and an intimate friend of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song goes on: Your current visit to our country will contribute to developing the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples to a higher stage, and to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

[Words indistinct] developing countries, including African countries which have embarked on the road of creating a new life, are facing an urgent task of doing away with the economic backwardness and poverty left over by imperialist colonial rule and achieving economic self-support.

Economic self-support is the material basis for a country's independence and sovereignty and is the only way to national prosperity.

The struggle of the African peoples for economic self-reliance is encountering many obstacles and difficulties because of the imperialists' obstructions. Social problems such as economic backwardness and diseases in African countries are the evil aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule and the product of the crafty neo-colonial policy. Nevertheless, misusing their difficulties, the imperialists and colonialists are putting political pressure on them, bringing economic disorder and overtly continuing aggression, interference, sabotage and subversive actions.

The recent barbarous bombing against Libya on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the provocative military attacks by the South African racists against the frontline countries have clearly shown how persistently and arrogantly the imperialists and colonialists are attempting so as to prevent their colonial ruling system from crumbling and block the independent development of the African countries. [sentence as received]

We sternly condemn the imperialists and South African racialists for their criminal acts of aggression and intervention against the African peoples and support in every way their just struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean and Malian peoples are comrades-in-arms who are advancing in the same ranks of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is the common duty of our two peoples to fight for the strengthening and development of this movement. Joining their efforts with all the peoples of the non-aligned countries, our two peoples must work hard to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement, effect South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, establish a new international economic order and to solve other urgent problems facing this movement successfully.

The Malian people have courageously advanced along the road which they themselves chose, in order to build a new, independent Mali.

Under the leadership of your excellency President Moussa Traore and full of confidence in their victory, the Malian people are now working hard to implement the decisions of the second regular congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union and, in particular, are concentrating their efforts on agricultural production to attain self-sufficiency in food.

We highly appreciate the just struggle of the Malian people and are convinced that your people will unfailingly build a new prosperous Mali by their own efforts.

The government and people of the Republic of Mali which are invariably pursuing an anti-imperialist and non-aligned foreign policy, recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the Korean people. They have continually developed state relations with our republic and are making every [passage indistinct] international sphere to support our people's cause of national reunification. We always remember this and are grateful for it.

Our people are proud to have such close friends as the Malian people in Africa. In the future, too, as in the past, we shall value our friendship with you and make everything possible to extend and develop the cooperative relations between our two countries.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT

SK261050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shivraj Patil, member of the Parliament and minister of state for Science and Technology of India.

Present on the occasion were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman, and Kim Pong-chu, secretary, of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, and K.C. Lalvunga, Indian ambassador to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

COMPLETION OF NAMPO BARRAGE CELEBRATED

Kim Il-song at Ceremony

SK241532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- A grand ceremony for the completion of the Nampo barrage was held on June 24 in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The barrage has made its gigantic appearance on an 8-kilometre section of the rough West sea, demonstrating the majestic sight of Korea of Chuche, according to a far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking unfolded by the Workers' Party of Korea. It is a great edifice of the Workers' Party age built on our own design and with our own technique, materials and strength.

The man-made sea of fresh water which has taken shape at the estuary of the river Taedong with the completion of the Nampo barrage will supply sufficient life-giving water to the vast arable land of the west coast and to the tideland-turned paddies of several hundred thousand hectares to be reclaimed and solve more satisfactorily the problem of industrial water on the Taedong river banks. A long canal and a large ring-shape railway line have come into being to further develop the nation's transportation, improve the people's living and add beauty to the scenery of the country.

Standing in rows at the ceremony site were the People's Army soldiers and constructors who have successfully built the barrage of eternal value, one of the biggest in the world, in a short period of five years, by displaying mass heroism and self-sacrificing spirit, as well as tens of thousands of people.

At 10 a.m. President Kim Il-song arrived at the Nampo barrage while the band struck up the welcome music. That moment stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

Heroic soldier-builders who had accomplished feats in the construction of the Nampo barrage presented him with bouquets of flowers imbued with the deepest respect and reverence of the entire constructors and made him a report about the victorious completion of the barrage.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials of the party and the government and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) staying in the homeland.

Invited to the ceremony were Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and his entourage, his highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage, the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by Secretary General of the Party Alexander Grey Zulu, guests from other countries and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il-song cut the red tape hung across the entrance of the Nampo barrage, proclaiming the completion of the barrage. He, accompanied by the party and the government cadres and foreign guests, went round the monuments and set-ups of the barrage and enjoyed a bird-eye's view of the barrage from the observatory.

At that moment the first train carrying constructors ran on the track laid on the grand dam cutting eight kilometres across the sea and large cargo ships of several dozen thousand-ton class passed through the locks.

Cheers of hurrah rocked the skies and earth and a salvo of thousands of guns was fired.

Constructors aboard the train and ships expressed ardent feelings of reverence for President Kim Il-song, sending enthusiastic cheers. President Kim Il-song acknowledged the cheers time and again.

He expressed deep satisfaction over the successful construction of the modern Nampo barrage, a great edifice of eternal value, in a short period by the People's Army soldiers and constructors. He highly appreciated their noble exploits in creating the asset of eternal significance for the prosperity and happiness of the nation and displaying the party's authority and the honor of the country by successfully completing the Nampo barrage construction with their indomitable fighting spirit.

President Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in properly operating and using the barrage and carrying on more energetically grand nature-remaking for the development and prosperity of the country.

Performance Honors Constructors

SK252212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Together with Nampo lockgate construction workers, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, watched an integrated music and dance performance by the KPA concert band staged in the 8 February hall to congratulate the labor innovators at the Nampo lockgate.

Watching the performance together with soldier construction workers were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Son-nam, Choe Kwang, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the Administration Council; Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Committee; and members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang.

WPK Commends Workers

SK251146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulated the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and all constructors who wonderfully built the grand and splendid Nampo barrage by displaying mass heroism under the party's leadership. The congratulatory letter notes that the KPA soldiers who had turned out to the construction of the barrage in response to the call of the party and the leader worked miracles rare in the world by completing in five years the difficult and vast project of building a gigantic dam with three locks and 36 sluices in the rough sea of eight kilometers.

It says: The completion of the Nampo barrage is a great victory of our party's policy of afforestation and water-conservancy and another proud success achieved by our people in the endeavours to remake nature as demanded by the chuche idea, which started from the Potong river improvement project after the liberation. With the construction of the Nampo barrage, it has become possible to completely solve the problem of irrigation water on the west coast area including the problem of water supply to hundreds of thousands of hectares of tideland-turned soil, the key to the realization of our party's plan to start communism from food, and the industrial and drinking water problem and prevent any drought and flood damage on the Taedong river banks. The depth of water of Taedong and Chaeryong rivers has increased and a railway and a motorway have been laid on the dam of the barrage to open a new prospect in the development of transport and add beauty to the riverside landscape.

The past five years of Nampo barrage construction were a continuation of battles without gun reports in which charge battles and death-defying battles were fought against manifold difficulties, and were days when the noble traits and heroic stamina of our People's Army boundlessly loyal to the party's leadership and strong in organization and combat power were forcefully demonstrated.

In the course of the construction of the Nampo barrage a great many technicians, inventors and scientists have grown and about 100 heroes, tens of thousands of recipients of state orders and medals and unassuming people of distinguished services have been produced.

The constructors of the Nampo barrage powerfully demonstrated the inexhaustible creative ability of our people wisely led by the party and the great potentiality of the independent national economy of our country by successfully completing in a short time the grand construction project of world level on our own design and with our own technique, equipment, materials and strength.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly appreciates the noble exploits of the People's Army soldiers and the constructors in creating an asset of eternal value for the prosperity and happiness of the nation, defending the party's authority and displaying the honor of the country, by successfully completing the construction of the vast and great Nampo barrage with their ardent loyalty to the party and the leader and indomitable fighting spirit.

Defending the country is the main task of the People's Army. Not forgetting the duty of a revolutionary army, you must increase the combat capabilities of the units in keeping with the demand of the tense situation aggravated by the evermore serious new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and thereby make full preparations to firmly defend the security of the country and the gains of revolution from any aggression of the enemy.

The message expresses the firm belief that the KPA soldiers and constructors who performed feats in the Nampo barrage construction will successfully carry out their revolutionary tasks by making continued innovation and continued advance, upholding the party's leadership in the future, too.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL, OTHERS COMMEND TEACHERS

SK230535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song, together with leading cadres of the party and the state, congratulated the teachers of Kim Il-song Higher Party School who had contributed to the education and training of party cadres by implementing the chuche-oriented cadre training policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and posed for a photograph with them on the 40th founding anniversary of the school.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Choe Kwang, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council.

HIGH OFFICIALS COMMEND THREE-REVOLUTION TEAMS

SK230539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song, together with the party and state leading cadres, met and posed for a photograph with the attendants at the national meeting of Three-Revolution Teams for Technical Innovation.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san, Ho Tam, Yong Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Choe Kwang, Hong Si-hak, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council.

President Kim Il-song, accompanied by the members of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, congratulated members of the three-revolution teams who had greatly contributed to the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy through their energetic efforts to implement the party's policy of technical revolution since the meeting of three-revolution team members in 1984.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES MINJU CHOSEN

SK240429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song congratulated the staff of MINJU CHOSON who had contributed to the strengthening and development of the people's power and state and social system and the victory of revolution and construction through their press activities and posed for a photograph with them on the 40th founding anniversary of the paper.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san and Kim Hwan, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE TO TAEAN MACHINE COMPLEX

SK251228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Taeon Heavy Machine Complex.

He was accompanied by Yon Kyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Pak Nam-ki, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

President Kim Il-song went round various production processes of the complex, acquainting himself with the production conditions, and gave programmatic instructions which would serve as guidelines in increasing the production of the ordered equipment.

He expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the entire party members and working people of the Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex are effecting new innovations in the production of the ordered equipment in hearty response to the call of the party, and extended thanks to them.

We have been able to build successfully by our own efforts vast construction projects including the Nampo barrage because we have such powerful machine industry bases as the Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex, he said.

Noting that the Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex is building by itself on its own designs and with its own technique and equipment and materials 125,000 KVA generators, turbines and other generating equipment to be installed at the Taechon power station, he said: We have every right to be proud of this.

As many minor power stations are under construction in different parts of the country along with large-scale power stations, he said, the Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex should increase the production of various kinds of generating equipment.

In order to increase the production of electricity, it is important to raise the efficiency of turbines at the existing power stations, he noted. He said the Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex should build more of highly efficient blades of hydraulic turbines and send them to the Hochongang, Changjingang and other hydropower stations.

In order to hasten the construction of the Taechon power station and minor power stations which is progressing apace, he said, it is important for the Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex to produce and supply the generating equipment within the set time.

Noting that the Tae'an Heavy Machine complex is playing a very important part in the development of the national economy in our country, he said the existing equipment should be operated at full capacity to keep production going at a high rate and fully meet an increasing demand for the ordered equipment.

LATIN AMERICAN CHUCHE GROUP MEETS KIM IL-SONG

SK221038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 21 received the visiting delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the popular force organised in Costa Rica and chairman of the Latin American Institute on the Chuche Idea. He conversed with guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

DJP CONSIDERING MIXED FORM OF GOVERNMENT

SK280049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The equivocal attitude of the ruling camp on the form of government to be adopted in a new Constitution has emerged as a new point at issue between the ruling and opposition parties. The slow moves of the Democratic Justice Party are expected to delay the operation of the Special Constitutional Amendment Committee of the National Assembly, whose establishment was resolved in a plenary session Tuesday.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanded yesterday that the DJP announce its draft amendment to the basic law as soon as possible so that the committee can go into substantial debate expeditiously.

Without baring its own idea on the form of the government, the DJP has only decided "to oppose the presidential government system based on the direct election of the president through popular vote." Under the firm policy to reject the presidential government system through direct election of the president, the party is said to be considering a "compromised form of the presidential government system and the parliamentary cabinet system."

Party sources explained that a possible solution may feature the election of the president by the National Assembly to be newly formed. The study on the power structure is under way at the party's own special committee on the Consitution, which was inaugurated two months ago.

Earlier, some party leaders have indicated their preference of the parliamentary cabinet system. But, the formula is losing popularity among party members who are in doubt that it will match the political culture of the Republic, which has had a tradition of leadership of powerful presidents.

The NDP holds fast to the direct presidential election formula, and the KNP formally proposed Thursday the same government system.

The DJP will kick off a full-fledge publicity activity about the merits of the compromised form and the shortcomings of direct presidential election as well through public hearings to be held from July 5 in 10 major cities across the nation. In the public hearings, the party will concentrate on "helping the people favoring the direct election system to understand the evils of the system," the sources said.

However, the party, according to a leading officer, will accelerate the work of drafting an amendment to "help party lawmakers make effective publicity of why the DJP opposes the direct election formula." He observed that the draft amendment could be bared toward the end of next month instead of the middle of August as was originally-planned.

Each public hearing of the DJP will be participated in by some 200 "regional leaders" and party lawmakers assigned to the special committee on the Constitution. Following the public hearings, the party will hold the annual camp gathering of party members at Mt. Togyu in Chollapukto. Party leaders hope that the basic frame of the party's draft amendment can be presented to the party members at the rally.

Meanwhile, top party leaders, including chairman No Tae-u, visited Chongwadae yesterday afternoon to brief the President on the overall political situation highlighting the constitutional revision.

NKDP URGES DJP TO REVEAL AMENDMENT PANEL IDEAS

SK280053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u said yesterday that he will withhold the list of delegates of his party to the just-born special house panel for constitutional revision until the ruling Democratic Justice Party bares its own ideas on amendment.

The leader of the main opposition party also noted that his party will watch the ruling camp on how it fulfills its promise that it will make "sincere efforts" to release those who were arrested for various political protest actions.

Meeting the press at his office in the NDP headquarters, Yi maintained, "If the DJP did not finalize its own draft for the revision, it should reveal, at least, the outlines concerning the power structure, economic order and basic rights of the people."

"The spirit of the (May 29) meeting of the ruling and the opposition party leaders should be observed faithfully in a clemency step for the fighters for democracy, which could be taken on Constitution Day, July 17," he said.

His remarks implied that the special parliamentary committee will not be able to get down to business if government measures on the detainees prove unsatisfactory.

With regard to the DJP's decision to kick off a nationwide publicity campaign against the direct presidential election system, Yi said, "If the DJP criticize others' ideas, while concealing its own, it is not conducive to untying the tangled political situation."

He urged the ruling camp to bare its own ideas on constitutional amendment and let the people make a judgement on the drafts, submitted by the rival parties. The opposition party maintained that a president-led government based on a direct popular vote should be reintroduced in a new Constitution.

He added, "Our party is refraining from taking to the streets for an outdoor publicity campaign, but we will counter the DJP more resolutely if the DJP continues its nonsensical publicity."

OPPOSITION BROCHURE ARGUES FOR DIRECT ELECTION

SK290142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party asserted yesterday that a change of government is possible only through a direct presidential election system. It also maintained that a dictatorship will not come into existence if there are proper checks and balances among the administration, the legislature and the judiciary.

The NDP made the assertions in a publicity brochure on the merits and demerits of various governments types. The booklet was published to publicize the necessity to reintroduce direct popular vote for president in the next Constitution and refute the criticism against the system by the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The opposition party said that the direct election of the president will make it possible to change the government in a peaceful way. "It is the fervent desire of the people, who want to redeem their right for a direct choice of the government, which they lost in 1972," the brochure said.

It added that the shortcomings of the direct presidential election system can be easily ameliorated "from our experiences accumulated through the implementation of the system."

It went on, "If the separation of governmental power is well guaranteed, dictatorship and an extended stay in power can be prevented."

As to the DJP's allegation that the direct presidential election system had only brought about emotional confrontation of regions, the NDP argued, "In the 1970s, the phenomena took place because then presidential candidates happened to come from those provinces, in competition."

U.S. AMBASSADOR DENIES INFLUENCING CONSTITUTION

SK280055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker yesterday dismissed the rumors that Washington had "hidden intentions" to influence the process of constitutional discussion in Korea.

Speaking on "The Influence of the American Constitution" in a seminar sponsored by the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu marking the bicentennial of the American Constitution, Walker said, "we do not favor any particular form of democratic government."

He said that he was astonished to hear that he, as a U.S. ambassador, has "this or that opinion on the Korean Constitution."

"I even hear that I favor this or that amendment, or this or that form of government for Korea. Before this gathering of scholars and colleagues, let me disavow all those rumors. The United States supports continued progress toward democracy in Korea.

"But we do not favor any particular form of democratic government. To do so would improperly arrogate the right of the Korean people to determine their own form of government," he said.

He told the seminar, which was attended by scholars and officials from Taegu, Seoul, Kwangju, Mokpo, Chonju and Pusan, that constitutions, and a democratic form of government do not solve every problem and that "constitutions come from the spirit of a people."

EDITORIAL DENOUNCES ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT

SK290138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Anti-U.S. Sentiment"]

[Text] Three decades is surely a long period during which phenomenal changes can take place. This is especially true of South Korea which has amazingly reshaped itself in all aspects since the devastating destruction of the three-year Korean War that broke out in 1950. Thus, our country is in a state of transition.

Yet, unchanged is the state of tension that grips the DMZ dividing South and North Korea -- a telling vestige of the cold war that was to blame for the fratricidal war on the Korean peninsula.

Unchanged is the intention of the North Korean Communists to communize the whole peninsula, despite their failure to do so after triggering the Korean War.

Echoing just as persuasive and driving as ever is the anti-Communist rhetoric of our Korean War veterans who fought to defend our freedom -- and, in a sense, our survival itself -- from the Communist invaders.

This is the harsh reality which exists on the peninsula. We are faced with the dual challenge of having to enter a stage of sophisticated industrialization while coping with the threats from the north.

Such being our unique case, we cannot but be concerned about the demagogic attempts by radical student activists, though extremely small in number, to propagate their leftist ideologies that serve the interests of no one but the Communists in the north.

As Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce last week, our people were shocked and distressed by the manifestation of anti-Americanism by the radical fringe. Their anti-Americanism is nothing more than xenophobic chauvinism arising from a total lack of historic perspective and a complete ignorance of the realities facing the nation. It was the northern Communists' invasion of the south that led the United States to send its troops here to help repel the invaders. Likewise, it has been Pyongyang's incessant aggressive threats that have made the continued American military presence necessary.

Fortunately, as Minister Yi observed, anti-Americanism in this Republic is far from being a widespread public sentiment. We are sure that the healthiest of our society and the anti-Communist and security awareness of our people will never allow anachronistic radicalism to prevail.

This Republic is now confronted with unprecedented challenges, inherent in the course of transition, that require use to be ever more wise and make ever greater efforts. Maintaining stability is without doubt a precondition to carrying out the tasks at hand, which include fostering democracy while promoting our economic buildup and security readiness.

All of us must look to the greater cause of our country, setting aside all partisan interests. The last thing we want to see is the sort of false democracy that is being proposed by radical students and political activists who resort to demagoguery and violence in the name of democratization. In a democratic society, everyone is entitled to express his or her view. But by no means should this mean allowing even anachronistic radicalism endangering our national survival and viability to go unchecked.

POSITIVE RESPONSE REPORTED TO IOC PROPOSAL

SK300729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0720 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has responded positively to International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch's proposal that some events of the 1988 Seoul Olympics be held in North Korea, a sports source here said Monday.

Samaranch gave Seoul and Pyongyang a June 30 deadline to reply to the proposal, which he made at a meeting between South and North Korean sports officials in Lausanne, Switz., on June 11.

In a last-ditch effort to save the upcoming Summer Olympiad from a North Korean boycott, the IOC leader reportedly suggested to the sports officials that cycling, table tennis, soccer and archery be staged in North Korea.

Kim Chong-ha, president of the (South) Korean Olympic Committee, mailed a reply to Samaranch on Monday. The contents of the letter were not revealed, however. The source said that Kim responded affirmatively to the proposal.

The IOC awarded the 1988 Games to Seoul five years ago. In two previous inter-Korean sports talks held in the Swiss city, North Korea insisted that the games be split between Seoul and Pyongyang, while South Korea pledged to abide by the IOC charter, which stipulates that only one city be given the right to host the Olympic Games.

PRC REPORTED TO PARTICIPATE IN ASIAN GAMES

OW300305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0224 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 30 KYODO -- China has notified South Korea it will send athletes to Seoul for the Asian Games set for September 20 to October 5, the organizing committee of the Games said Monday.

CANADIAN TEXTILE TALKS END WITHOUT AGREEMENT

SK271345 Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP) -- A two-day meeting between South Korea and Canada aimed at extending their quota pact ended here Friday without any agreement.

Canada demanded that Korea freeze its textile exports to Canada at the 1986 quota levels for five years from 1987, a request that Korea rejected, a source at the Trade and Industry ministry said.

Canadian officials also proposed a system, under which a rapid increase in exports be prevented, and a further restriction on non-multifiber arrangement items, the source said.

The current textile quota is scheduled to expire at the end of this year.

Both sides will resume their negotiation later at a date to be fixed later, the source said.

The Canadian delegation, headed by H.R. Wilson, director general of the External Affairs department's Special Trade Relations Bureau, expressed a concern over the pace of increase in foreign textile exports to Canada between 1981 and 1985.

The Korean side was led by Pak Un-so, director general of the Trade and Industry ministry's Trade Promotion Bureau.

Seventy-three percent of the 299 million U.S. dollars worth of textile goods that Korea shipped to Canada last year were subject to the quota system imposed under the bilateral agreement.

PROPAGANDA BODY DIRECTIVE ON KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK241423 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT Jun 86

[Text] Pursuant to circular No. 24 of the KPRP Central Committee, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission has issued a directive on celebrating the party's 35th founding anniversary grandly, thriftily, and in accordance with the prevailing conditions in each locality. The directive notes various favorable conditions and victories scored since the fifth party congress. The directive of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission gives the following advice:

The party organizations must do research on the third phase of the party building defined in the party's political report at its fifth congress. The party organizations must also re-analyze the six tasks of the party members and party cadres; conduct correct, genuine, and thorough criticism and self-criticism in order to improve their quality, correct the defects, and enhance relations between the party and people, thus increasing the revolutions strength; vigorously stimulate the revolutionary activities; continue to implement circular No. 16 of the party Secretariat; and organize grand meetings and activities to celebrate this festival in the central sector, provinces, municipalities, districts, communes, and units in the army ranks. The national mass media, such as SPK, newspapers, radio stations, television, and the information and culture offices must map out plans for serving this celebration of the party founding anniversary.

The directive set forth various slogans to commemorate the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP as follows:

Hail to the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP 28 June 1951-28 June 1986;

Everything is for the defense of the fatherland and building of the country gradually through a transitional period toward socialism;

Cadres and party members should get good examples in implementing the revolutionary tasks, in behavior and lifestyle, and in conducting criticism and self-criticism;

The working class should enhance its advanced revolutionary nature in the cause of national defense and construction;

The peasants, for the benefit of the nation and their families, should strive to increase production and sell paddy to the state;

All intellectuals should live and work in a way worthy of the trust of the party and people; youths should carry out labor well, study hard, and be ready to carry out the army duties for the defense of the fatherland;

The women should take good care of their children, build their family, and carry out well the front's and rear's tasks;

Armymen, militiamen, and the people's police force should fight the enemies valiantly, wholeheartedly respect and defend the people, and strive to protect the state's property and the people's strength;

The bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries will last forever;

Long live the world's peace and revolution;

Long live the glorious KPRP;

Great President Ho Chi Minh always lives in the cause of the revolution of the peoples of our three indochinese countries.

RADIO EDITORIAL MARKS KPRP FOUNDING DAY

BK271042 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Station editorial: "The KPRP Is the Sole Leader of the Cambodian Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] With feelings full of pride at the all-round great victories we have won so far in national defense and reconstruction efforts under the leadership of the party the cadres, party members, army, and people of Cambodia as a whole most enthusiastically celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KPRP. This year, we mark the 35th anniversary of our party in a situation in which the world's proletarian parties and peoples are scoring brilliant success in their congresses, especially the brilliant successes, of the 27th CPSU Congress and of other parties of fraternal socialist countries. This constitutes an encouragement for revolutionary forces in the world, giving them greater experiences and more powerful strength on the national liberation path leading toward prosperous socialism.

In particular, the marking of the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP is taking place at a time when the bonds of alliance among the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao parties and countries are being strengthened more than ever as they have become an outpost for socialism in Southeast Asia and a determining factor for peace and stability in the region.

Thirty-five years ago, the KPRP -- then known as the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party -- was founded, taking origin from the Indochinese Communist Party set up by President Ho Chi Minh, the first revolutionary militant who brought the beacon of Marxism-Leninism and the October Revolution to the Indochinese peninsula. Right from its founding, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party took charge of the campaign to whip up the revolutionary movement, waging an arduous and complex struggle against the French colonists, Japanese militarists, feudalists, U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys. Thanks to their courage, daring to make all kinds of sacrifice in the cause of their nation and fatherland, and always treasuring the tradition of solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao party members and armies, in particular closely cooperating with the Vietnamese party and volunteer army, the Cambodian cadres, party members, army, and people vanquished the colonialists and imperialists and brought independence to the Cambodian nation on 17 April 1975.

However, the antinational, unpopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan reactionaries -- the subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists -- betrayed Marxism-Leninism, usurped the supreme leading right in the party, sowed the reactionary ideals of Maoism, abandoned the working-class position, regarded friends as foes, and betrayed the time-honored traditional bonds of solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese parties and peoples, wantonly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Transforming the party into an instrument for the massacre of the people, they conducted purges of and crackdowns on almost all authentic party members and cadres. For 3 years 8 months and 20 days they brutally and savagely massacred more than 3 million innocent people and sank the Cambodian fatherland into a deep abyss of death.

However, in this gloom, the storm-like courage and indignation of the revolutionary cadres, true party members, and people who survived the massacre cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and rose up to crush the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, ushering the truly radiant light of the era of independence, freedom, and self-determination of the whole Cambodian people of 7 January 1979.

On this basis, the remaining Cambodian communists got together and resolutely rebuilt the party to carry on the tradition of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, the successor of the Indochinese Communist Party. They also restored the close strategic alliance of the fraternal Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao parties.

Since the Liberation Day of 7 January 1979, the KPRP has become the supreme leading organ and has continued to hold loft the banner of pure patriotism and enlightened proletarian internationalist solidarity, inciting the whole party, people, and armed forces into actively participating in all revolutionary activities to gradually advance the Cambodian fatherland. The whole Cambodian people have wholeheartedly pinned their faith and confidence in the correct and talented leadership of the party and placed firm hopes on the brilliantly victorious line of the Cambodian revolution which is growing and consolidating with each passing day. Over the past more than 7 years, especially under the beacon of the fourth and fifth party congress resolutions, together with the great forces of the cadres and party members, the affection and trust of the people, and the assistance of the CPV and other fraternal socialist parties, the KPRP has grown step by step and has developed in all fields -- political, ideological, and organizational. Moreover, the party has played the role of the general staff enabling the Cambodian revolution to score important successes in the past, especially the successes in the military field during the 1984-85 dry season when the support bases of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border were destroyed.

On the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP, cadres, party members, army men, and the people of Cambodia throughout the country are extremely elated and would like to express deepest gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, army, and people for giving them a timely assistance at the cost of much flesh and blood in the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

During the past more than 7 years, the Cambodian revolution has been riding the crest of its position of strength and victory while the enemies have been experiencing a state of serious defeat, advancing inexorably toward total collapse. However, the enemies have not given up their poisonous designs in their undeclared war to oppose and overthrow us. Therefore, it is imperative that party members and cadres clearly grasp the objective fact and truth of the land in order to correctly and thoroughly evaluate the work implementation in the past and to set more realistic targets for the future in the cause of accelerating the Cambodian ship toward the shore of true happiness along the line of staunch socialism.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned sacred task, party members, cadres, and mass organizations must continue to further strengthen and consolidate the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally, further broadening the correct leadership of the party. The KPRP is the sole leader of the Cambodian revolutionary cause and our party is the authentic Marxist-Leninist party, the vanguard of the working class and people, existing and working in the interest of the entire Cambodian working people, always expanding the people's right to mastery, and promoting national and international solidarity. Party committees at all levels must powerfully promote the work of enlisting new party members and, through that, must teach and educate them about the sense of responsibility, the spirit of self-reliance, and genuine respect and love for the people, setting examples in labor campaigns and in study about internal and international solidarity and about simple, clean, and thrifty ethics and life-style.

Moreover, the party committees, state institutions, and mass organizations must conform with the prevailing conditions in their respective sectors and localities in order to transform the party line into concrete principles and measures to actively defend the correct views of the party and create resolute will to fight against the enemy so as to lead and direct all revolutionary activities toward victory in the cause of national defense and reconstruction. All party members, cadres, armymen, and people must continue to hold aloft the banner of national and international solidarity, especially solidarity with our Vietnamese friends, in order to successfully implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress, the firm foundation for our advance.

Immediately, all must seek to understand and implement with the greatest results circular No. 24 of the party Central Committee Secretariat dealing with criticism and self-criticism in order to enhance the great force of the revolution. It is imperative to vigorously accelerate the revolutionary movement of the masses, continue to implement effectively circular No. 16 and circular No. 22 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and concentrate on and vigorously accelerate the work of attacking the enemy, winning back the misled person, purchasing rice, increasing production during the rainy season, recruiting soldiers, and sending manpower to carry out work at the border.

ISSARAK MILITANTS MEDALS CONFERRED ON 6 OFFICIALS

BK271358 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The Council of State of the PRK issued decree No. 35-d dated 18 June 1986, and signed by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, conferring Issarak Combatants medals on six comrades, namely:

Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and ministers of National Defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of Planning; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Economic Research Commission; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Cambodian Radio and Television; and Comrade Khang Sarin, chairman of the People's Supreme Court, for their lofty services to the cause of national and people's liberation and national defense and reconstruction.

USSR TO PROPOSE PACKAGE OF 60 SCHOLARSHIPS

BK230142 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jun 86 p 2

[By Sinfa Tunsarawut]

[Text] The Soviet Union will propose a package of 60 scholarships for Thai students to study next year after the Thai Government has turned down its offer for this year. A visiting Soviet team has also proposed an exchange of students with a famous state university. Yuriy Makarov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy told THE NATION that he will hand the scholarship offer to the Foreign Ministry in December or next January so that Thai officials would have time to screen students.

Makarov, who is the cultural attache, said his embassy needs the information about the prospective students from Thai officials by May before the Soviet academic year begins on the first of September. He said he proposed 60 scholarships to the Foreign Ministry late last year but no Thai students has so far applied for visa to study in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Ambassador Valentine Kasatkin was told that the Thai Government would not accept the scholarship offer for 1986 when he was at the Foreign Ministry in late April, he said. A Foreign Ministry official said Thai authorities have many things to consider regarding the Soviet scholarships and more time is needed to map out how to deal with the scholarships. The official said the Soviet Embassy offered the list of the 60 scholarships since late last year and the National Security Council (NSC) has taken part in handling the matter.

NSC Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri said in early February that the Soviet Embassy did not follow the government's procedures in extending their scholarships and said he did not know the embassy had already handed the offer to the Foreign Ministry.

The Thai Government announced on November 27, 1985 a set of policy measures to regulate the extension of scholarships offered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to Thai students, in an apparent move to safeguard national security. The measures require donor countries to channel the scholarships and fellowships through the Foreign Ministry while the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) is responsible for recruiting the recipients. The government stated the beneficiaries must be post-graduates in pure science studies.

A DTEC Official said the department was not officially informed by the Foreign Ministry about the 1986 Soviet scholarships and no announcement was made on application of the scholarships. Thai students might not have been aware of the government's refusal of the 1986 offer and some are still trying to apply for the scholarships.

Meanwhile, Victor Skopenko, rector of the Kiev State University and member of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian state, told THE NATION in an interview that he has offered to exchange Soviet students with those of Thammasat University (TU). He said it is beneficial for Thai students who study Russian to have a chance to live in the Soviet Union for a short period and vice versa. The Soviet Union is prepared to provide the entire financial assistance for Thai students during their stay he said.

Skopenko with other two Soviet journalists are here as guests of the Press Association of Thailand. They arrived last Monday and visited Thammasat University [TU] on Wednesday. He said universities in Moscow and Leningrad have Thai programme for Soviet students.

Asst Prof Dr Wibunphong Phunprasit who was present when Skopenko met with TU's Vice Rector Prof Suthi Natwarathat said TU did not immediately accept or reject the Soviet proposal. He said the Soviets were told that TU is a state university and it has to seek consultation on the matter with the government. Dr Wibunphong said due to its budgetary constraints, TU could not afford to pay the cost to have Soviet students in the university. The Soviets did not give any response. He said the Soviets were energetic to have academic exchange with Thai universities. "If it is purely academic, it will be beneficial for both sides," he commented.

SIAM RAT REPORTS ON DAILY LIFE IN PHNOM PENH

BK290531 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1-7 Jun 86 (weekend edition) p 3

[Chaiwat Yonpiam article: "A Short Moment in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] The sound of modern music blared from a dilapidated market in Phnom Penh as the musicians moved in time to the rhythm with constant applause and cheers from the audience. Behind the band, a musician wiped sweat from his face and smiled joyfully before telling curious Western visitors through an interpreter that the Cambodian people endured difficulties and hardships a long time ago, so they must now find some time to entertain themselves as much as they can. The reason, he said, is to make them forget their cruel sufferings -- past, present, and future!

The music and dancing stopped at 2100 sharp in compliance with the government-imposed curfew, which is the only thing that reminds everyone that Cambodia is still divided. Despite the ongoing guerrilla war and vestiges of the Khmer Rouge government's incompetence a decade ago, visitors believe that Phnom Penh is still a beautiful city with some freedom and even more vivacity than the capitals of the other two Indochinese communist countries.

Phnom Penh was almost completely deserted after the Khmer Rouge toppled the America-supported government of President Lon Nol in 1975. The Phnom Penh government estimates the present population of the Cambodian capital at over 700,000, including over 200,000 who came from the countryside and resettled without official permission. However, cars are still run on the major streets in Phnom Penh, whereas those in Hanoi are jammed with bicycles. Vientiane streets are nearly empty, with few bicycles or people.

Besides vehicles belonging to the government and international relief agencies, luxury sedans such as old model Mercedes Benzes can be seen in Phnom Penh today. These cars were imported by previous noncommunist governments, and most of them were left to rust during the reign of the Khmer Rouge.

All kinds of goods ranging from medicine and ointment to motorcycles can be openly purchased in Phnom Penh's central market. Nearly all these goods were smuggled into the country from Thailand and passed through many hands on the long trip to the market. It is apparent that the government has done its best for Phnom Penh's people by turning a deaf ear and blind eye. Meanwhile, the currency exchange business is conducted clandestinely. The value of the U.S. dollar on the black market is four times the official rate.

Free trade has induced Vietnamese immigrants, mostly from Ho Chi Minh City -- formerly Saigon -- which has been placed under strict discipline to come to the Cambodian capital to earn a living.

Old boats crawling back and forth along the Tonle Sap and Mekong Rivers transport passengers and goods such as rice from Battambang, fish from Tonle Sap Lake, and rubber sheets from Kompong Thom into the capital. It is said that the Phnom Penh government has been unwillingly allowing the private sector to practice free trade to prevent the country's shaky economy from falling apart.

French croissants and crepes are still available in Phnom Penh markets. French restaurants remain open and welcome not only diplomats and officials of relief agencies but also the increasing Cambodian patronage. The locally brewed whiskey and Vietnamese beer are available at very low prices. But anyone who wants a can of Coca Cola, the symbol of American civilization, to quench his thirst will have to pay 200 riel, almost a month's income for an ordinary Cambodian worker.

A few movie houses showing socialist type romance films from the Soviet Union are packed with moviegoers. A more popular and less expensive entertainment is the "small movie house" or video film show organized during a social function such as a traditional wedding celebration to collect admission fees from viewers. The scenery along the rivers in Phnom Penh is as beautiful as ever. However some roads are filthy with garbage, trash, and stagnant water. Netherlands and British organizations are planning to help clean the roads and drainage system. Sources in medical relief agencies have said that the lack of hygiene frequently leads to the outbreak of epidemics in the city. But the Phnom Penh government places defense and political indoctrination at the top of its priority list, far above public health.

The Phnom Penh government has never paid any attention to religion. The Buddhist temples once closed by the Khmer Rouge have now reopened, and monks perform religious rites for believers. There is less religious activity than in the past, however. Education is being further developed and expanded. Despite the shortage of qualified teachers, the Phnom Penh government boasts that as many as 1.8 million children attend school throughout the country.

PRACHAKON THAI PARTY LEADER SUPPORTS PREM

BK200210 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 June 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Samak Sunthorawet, leader of Prachakon Thai Party, said yesterday he will support Gen Prem Tinsulanon to resume the premiership after the July 27 election.

Samak also believes that this party could win up to 40 seats in the upcoming election -- 20 in the capital and the rest in the provinces. "I pin much of my hope on the outlying provinces because I can shuttle back and forth during the election campaigns," he said.

In an interview with THE NATION on Wednesday, the Prachakon Thai leader said he is against the suggestion that M.R. Khukrit Pramot should head the new post-election government. Samak said he was also confident that the three-candidate ticket that he leads will score a sweeping victory in Dusit (Constituency One) because the base of party supporters in the zone was still solid. "Our chance is greater given the fact that we have many rivals who will compete against one another thereby weakening their respective potential support," he said.

Referring to the battle in Phra Khanong, Samak said the Democrats made a mistake by replacing acting Science, Technology and Energy Minister Lek Nana with former Deputy Industry Minister Chaloephan Siwikon on their ticket led by Democrat leader-Phichai Rattakun. The Democrats, he said, swept all the three seats in the constituency in the last election partly because of Lek's popularity among the Muslim voters, he said.

"I am confident that one of our candidates will get elected in the constituency," he added. Dwelling upon post-election scenarios, Samak foresees a wide-ranging division of House seats among a variety of political parties and the low probability that a single political party will control the majority seats or a party leader will be agreed upon as the head of the post-election government.

He said the next government head must still have strong ties with the military and be acceptable to many sides concerned. He said the most suitable figure to head the government would be Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his party will throw its support behind him. "We must admit that the government has made considerable achievements and the prime minister has tried his best to overcome national problems," he said.

Referring to the stand taken by many political parties that they support only elected MPs as candidates for the premiership, Samak said the statements were to spite Gen Prem. "Why don't they urge Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to run in the election?", he retorted.

Touching upon M.R. Khukrit's chance, Samak said that he did not believe that the veteran politician would make a comeback into the political arena because of his state of health. "Those who have speculated that M.R. Khukrit will return to politics are not well-informed. I am 100 per cent confident that he has washed his hands of politics, once and for all. The days have gone that he will be physically fit enough to play politics otherwise he would have maintained his top post in the Social Action Party (SAP). Buntheng Thongsawat (the leader of the anti-Prem United Democratic Party -- UDP) is also too old and should have retired from politics, he added.

PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON MILITARY, PREM

BK210942 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 19 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Colonel Dr Phatthana Phayakkhanithi, deputy leader of the People's Party, told NAE0 NA in an exclusive interview on Wednesday that he was not worried about having to run in the general election in Bangkok's military-dominated Constituency 1 because he understands soldiers and believes that he will be able to draw votes in the area.

He said: "I know that General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's policy to improve the army is good and our party fully supports it," adding that his party supports the improvement of social welfare programs for soldiers as well as pay increase for them."

The People's Party, he said, is ready to support General Prem Tinsulanon for prime minister if the situation warrants it. The determination, however, must be made through democratic procedure. That is, the leader of the party that wins a majority of the seats in the house must form a government. If that individual cannot form a government, General Prem can reassume the premiership with the consent of all the parties in the coalition.

CEREMONIES MARK CAMBODIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY

CPV Congratulations

OW271735 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) on its 35th founding anniversary. The message, dated June 26, says:

"Over the past 35 years, promoting the national tradition of undaunted and indomitable struggle and the glorious revolutionary cause of the Communist Party of Indochina founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the PRPK has successfully led the Kampuchean people through a long struggle full of difficulties and hardships to win victories over the colonialist and imperialist aggressors and overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

"These victories have ushered in a new era of independence and freedom for Kampuchea which is embarking on a period of transition to socialism."

It continues:

"Over the past seven years since the historic victory on January 7, 1979, the Kampuchean people, under the P.R.P.K.'s correct leadership, have recorded inspiring achievements in national construction and defence".

"With a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation, the Kampuchean revolution has won more and more sympathy and support from revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world. The international prestige and position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are rising".

"Those glorious achievements and especially the 1984-85 dry season victories have continually enhanced the position and strength of the Kampuchean revolution and constituted a great contribution to the common struggle for peace and stability in southeast Asia as well as for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism the world over.

"The special relationship between Vietnam and Kampuchea and between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is a decisive factor guaranteeing all victories of the revolution in each country as well as of the common cause of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula".

"Loyal to President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the party and people of Vietnam pledge to do their utmost to fulfil their internationalist duty toward the fraternal Kampuchean People's Revolution," the message concludes.

Also on this occasion, Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, has extended his greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart, Chan Yen.

Leaders Attend Meeting

OW271752 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- A grand meeting was arranged at the municipal theatre here today to mark the 35th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (June 28).

The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Hanoi party committee, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, was attended by representatives of public offices, mass organizations in Hanoi, the Armed Forces and the Hanoi population.

Present on the presidium were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; and Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn.

In his commemorative speech, Nguyen Van Luong, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee said:

"The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples have stood shoulder to shoulder in the past struggles for independence and freedom, against the common enemies and for the final victory".

"Today," Nguyen Van Luong continued: "the militant solidarity between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos has become stronger than ever".

That special relationship as has been proven by realities, is a law of development for the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, a decisive factor guaranteeing victory for the struggle of each country for national liberation in the past as well as for national construction and defence at present. It is a factor of peace, national independence and social progress in the region and the world as a whole."

In his reply, the Kampuchean ambassador recalled the uprising of the Kampuchean people to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime on Jan. 7, 1979. He said this historic victory led to the foundation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is not only a great victory of the Kampuchean people but also of the entire Indochinese revolution, of socialism in Southeast Asia and of all people of conscience the world over.

"The people's Revolutionary Party and people of Kampuchea, will for ever engrave in their hearts the immense, services and sacrifices of the cadres, army volunteers and specialists of Vietnam for the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people", he stressed.

Construction Exhibition

OW271738 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- An exhibition titled "Kampuchea-Seven Years of Construction" was opened here today in celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

The opening ceremony was attended by, among others, Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture, and Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn.

The exhibits bring out the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 35 years under the leadership of the P.R.P.K., especially since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in 1979. Also prominently featured is Kampuchea's friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Also on this occasion, a Kampuchean film show was given here on the evening of June 26.

PRC SPIES SECRETLY OPERATING ON NORTHERN BORDER

OW281933 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 86 -- Chinese spies secretly operating along vietnam's northern border usually come in the guise of traders on commodities.

One of them, after being captured by Vietnamese Border Police confessed that he had received these instructions from his superiors: "If unfortunately you fall into the hands of the Vietnamese you must plead innocence with a really moving voice. If these works, so much the better, if not, you should offer them your wares and try to break loose before thinking out what to do next".

Ping Xiang, a town in the Chinese province of Guangdong, is 60 km from the border of the Vietnam province of Lang Son. In the past it used to be the first station of friendship to receive guests from Vietnam. Today, it houses the so-called "Committee for Research on Vietnam". This committee has several "sections."

The "economic section" specializes in economic affairs. It looks after such things as supplying money and commodities to operate "open-air markets" near the border with the aim of coaxing people from Vietnamese border areas to come and buy Chinese goods at low prices.

The "agitation section" is actually a local psychological warfare machine to propagate China's "open-door" policy.

The "border customs section" is essentially a spy network to entertain Chinese agents coming from Vietnam. It gives orders and instructions to these agents before their return to Vietnam.

The "intelligence section" is the main body of this spying and sabotage centre with the obvious aim of "bleeding" Vietnam through the "war of commodities" along with the land-grabbing war which has been going on over the past seven years.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

OW261654 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 26 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council, has left here for Poland to attend the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

IRAQI, VIETNAMESE PARTY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

OW230839 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 23 -- A visiting delegation of the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (ABSP) led by Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the regional command of the ABSP and minister of higher education and scientific research, held talks here yesterday with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of their countries' situation and exchanged views on issues of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

Delegation Departs 23 Jun

OW231704 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 23 -- The delegation of the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (ABSP) led by Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the regional command of the ABSP and minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, left here today after a three-day visit.

While here, the delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam during which the two sides signed a program for bilateral cooperation for the years ahead. The Iraqi guests were received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, and had working sessions with Minister of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education Nguyen Dinh Tu. They were received here yesterday by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Speaking to his guests, Chairman Pham Van Dong highly appreciated achievements recorded by the Iraqi people under the ABSP leadership and sincerely thanked the party, government and people of Iraq for their strong support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national development.

For his part, Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab wished the Vietnamese party and people new successes in their revolutionary cause.

28 JUNE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION SUMMARIZED

BK281040 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The 11th session of the Vietnamese National Assembly, 7th legislature, entered the 6th day on Saturday.

The deputies heard a report of the Council of Ministries on the implementation of the state budget in the first six months of 1986, the implementation of the resolution of the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee on prices, wages, and money, and the draft law on family and marriage, and two reports on the work of the People's Supreme Court and the supreme people's organ of control. The deputies discussed in groups these reports. On Friday afternoon, the plenary session of the National Assembly heard reports of deputies.

DIRECTIVE ON AUTONOMY IN PRODUCTION, BUSINESS

BK290939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] On 26 June 1986, the Council of Ministers chairman issued a directive on the implementation of the Political Bureau's draft resolution and the Council of Ministers' decision, ensuring the autonomy in production and business for primary economic units.

The Council of Ministers has issued nine temporary regulations on planning, technical material supply, labor and wages, financial autonomy, socialist business system and management of state bank, prices, consumption of products and services, production of export goods and export and import, and the signing and implementation of economic contracts.

These temporary regulations will become effective 1 July 1986. All previous regulations conflicting with these temporary ones will be rescinded. These temporary regulations will be gradually published in NHAN DAN daily.

The Council of Ministers directive specified: To create conditions for all sectors, echelons, and primary economic units to thoroughly understand and implement the Political Bureau's draft resolution and the Council of Ministers' decisions on ensuring the autonomy in production and business for primary economic units, the following tasks should be done:

- Expeditiously issue directives and circulars to provide guidances for uniformly implementing all systems and policies in accordance with the Political Bureau's draft resolution and the Council of Ministers' decisions;
- Exercise good leadership over the implementation, including leadership over targeted pilot projects to derive experiences for broad and effective application;
- Experimentally perform in some localities and reach some conclusions that enable the broad application of various systems;
- Replace the system of state revenues by various appropriate forms of taxation;
- Recruit workers according to contracts;
- Appoint directors on the basis of selecting them among reliable workers and civil servants; and
- Train cadres as required by the new management system.

NHDAN DAN ON NEED TO COMPLY WITH LAW

BK171509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 86

[NHAN DAN 17 June editorial: "Live and Work in Accordance with the Constitution and Law"]

[Text] Our regime's mechanism is one of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state. State management means administering state affairs in accordance with the law to oppose bureaucratic centralism on the one hand and inflexibly maintain the legal system, enhance discipline, and resolutely struggle against all unorganized and undisciplined phenomena and violations of state law on the other hand. Live and work in accordance with the Constitution and law is an order of life and a pressing need of the people. Inflamed with patriotism and a love for socialism, most of our people are working diligently, fighting gallantly, leading a simple life, and exerting all-out efforts for the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

Meanwhile, a number of persons are seeking to break the law in the field of economic and market management and violate socialist property and the life, property, honor, and dignity of our people. Speculators, smugglers, illegal businessmen, economic saboteurs, and other criminals are intensifying their activities and soliciting a number of small merchants and private traders to disrupt the market and prices, thus adversely affecting production and the distribution and circulation of goods and undermining social order and safety.

These persons have raised an insolent challenge to social opinion and state law by leading a luxurious life and unconscientiously enriching and enjoying themselves on the backs of honest laborers. Although most of our cadres, party members, state workers, and civil servants are of high quality, a large number of them have degenerated; become degraded and debauched; or committed such crimes as exploitation, theft, corruption, oppression of the masses, and violation of socialist property and state law.

Our law and people will not allow these criminals and degenerate and degraded elements to continue their criminal acts. We must resolutely stay their hands and unsparingly punish them so as to improve and work toward stabilizing the socioeconomic situation; successfully carrying out socialist transformation and building socialism; and firmly ensuring political security, national defense, and social order and safety. This is a pressing need to determine who will triumph over whom in the struggle between the two Oaths and the struggle between ourselves and the enemy during the transition period to socialism, especially in the first stage of this period.

It is necessary to bring to trial all cases involving criminal acts so as to prevent resolutely and promptly all economic and social offenses. Intensifying the socialist legal system is a pressing need to increase the management efficiency of the state and ensure the right to collective mastery of the laboring people.

All legal organs must successfully mobilize the combined strength of the state and the law duly to punish criminals and lawbreakers. These organs have the full functions and powers to administer the law. It is necessary to ensure close coordination and adequate preparation so that criminals can be tried immediately in accordance with their offenses and the law.

While performing their duty, state legal organs at all levels must act strictly according to the law, abide only by the law, and be held legally responsible for their actions. Violations of state discipline that do not warrant criminal prosecution must be resolutely and promptly dealt with through the application of appropriate administrative measures by the correct authorities as prescribed by law. It is necessary to try criminal cases publicly in strict accordance with the law and, at the same time, ensure that sentences already handed down are promptly executed to develop their effect of preventing and deterring violations of the law, instill the spirit of respecting and implementing the law among cadres and the people, and encourage the masses to participate in the struggle against negative phenomena in society and crimes.

The rulings on cases involving serious violations of discipline with harmful repercussions on the masses must be made public. The publicity given to court cases and administrative settlements will further testify to the strength of our state administration and enhance the people's trust in the party and state and in social justice.

State law must be perfected and strictly and justly observed. The law must be applied uniformly to guarantee the state's centralized and unified management. The Constitution -- our state's fundamental law -- clearly states that all citizens are equal before the law. As party organizations operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law, the party requires that strict and just measures be meted out against units and individuals that violate party policies and state law to strengthen discipline and order throughout the party and in the state machinery. Resolute efforts must be made to deal severely with any individual, irrespective of his social standing, and any organ, irrespective of its level, for violations of state law. The party and state do not allow any person or any unit to place himself or itself above or outside the law and to claim for himself or itself the privilege of disregarding or acting contrary to the law.

Legal organs have full functions and authority to execute the law. Party committee echelons at all levels must strengthen leadership over the legal organs to enable them to fulfill the functions, authority, and responsibilities entrusted to them. Nevertheless, they must avoid taking over specific adjudicatory processes of these organs and let them correctly apply the law and assume responsibility before the law for their actions.

Every party member must abide by the law like any other citizen. If they break the law, all party cadres and members must be dealt with in accordance with the law. Regarding party discipline, party committee echelons will examine and decide on the membership status of party members who violate party discipline.

Promptly organizing court trials of criminal cases to deter socioeconomic crimes is a very urgent task designed to contribute to stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and restoring socialist order and state discipline. All party committee echelons and party organizations at the grass-roots level and mass organizations should carry out political and ideological education work satisfactorily; explain the law to the people; and initiate a mass movement to compete in carrying out productive labor, renovating management, practicing thrift, resolutely combatting negative phenomena in society, and developing a profound will to live in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

AUSTRALIACAMPAIGN AGAINST U.S., EC PROTECTIONISM PROPOSED

BK270912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Australia and Thailand are to lead a campaign against the protectionist policies of the United States and the European Community. Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the campaign will involve at least 10 other countries that export agricultural products without subsidy. He says the representatives of these countries will meet in Bangkok and Canberra over the next 2 months to discuss ways of tackling the crisis in world's commodity trading caused by the dumping of subsidized farm goods.

Mr Hayden announced the initiative at a meeting in Manila involving his counterparts from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, United States, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand, and Canada.

TALKS WITH NEW ZEALAND ON NUCLEAR TESTS PLANNED

BK270924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The Australian and New Zealand Governments are to establish a bilateral treaty to enable more efficient monitoring of nuclear tests in the Pacific. The Australian Government says the agreement on seismic monitoring will also improve scientific cooperation generally. No date has been set for talks setting up the agreement, but the Foreign Affairs Department says Australia is keen to have the matter concluded as quickly as possible.

INDONESIA ASKED TO LIFT BAN ON NEWSMEN

BK280919 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Australia has asked Indonesia to end the ban on Australian journalists entering the country. The request was made during talks in Manila between Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mokhtar. Speaking after the talks, Mr Hayden said it was in the mutual interest of both countries for the ban to be lifted. He said Dr Mokhtar had displayed interest in this view. The ban on Australian journalists entering Indonesia was imposed after an article appeared in a Sydney newspaper recently outlining business affairs of the family and friends of President Suharto.

The article resulted in a major diplomatic row between the two countries. Mr Hayden said he and Dr Mokhtar had discussed the row and there was a general recognition that relations were back to normal and working quite well. He said the sign of the return-to-normal relations was the resumption of talks between Australia and Indonesia on the proposed joint development of oil and mineral deposits in the Timor Sea. The two countries had not been able to agree on an international boundary in the area.

HAWKE CALLS ON COMMUNITY TO RESTORE ECONOMY

BK110901 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has called on all sections of the Australian community to help restore the country's economic health.

Today's statement by Mr Hawke calls for further wage restraint from trade unions, a greater effort by business to keep prices and executive salaries down, exhorts Australians to buy Australian goods, and proposes community work schemes for the unemployed in return for unemployment benefits.

The prime minister's address to the nation was prompted by worsening balance of trade figures and the prospect of a large budget deficit. In his statement -- which is shortly to be broadcast nationally -- Mr Hawke says the government is aiming to trim at least \$1,000 million from the August budget deficit. However, he confirms that the government's promised cuts to income tax will be implemented this year. Mr. Hawke says he wants a leaner, more efficient public service.

He says the government wants the unions to agree to a 2-year period to phase in a national superannuation scheme and to open negotiations on another period of wage discounting at the national wage case next year. The prime minister had also emphasized the importance of a prices and incomes accord negotiated with the trade unions and business. Mr Hawke did not spell out in detail his proposal that the unemployed perform community work in return for benefits. He said merely that the unemployed themselves had overwhelmingly supported the concept and that his government would be liaising with the states, welfare organizations, local governments, and the union movement to give jobless people the opportunity to perform community work.

The federal opposition leader, Mr Howard, said tonight that the prime minister's address had failed to show leadership and failed to provide any specifics. Mr Howard described the speech as a massive letdown. The proposal for the young unemployed to do community work for the dole was, in Mr Howard's words, a damp squib because it was not to be compulsory. The prime minister, he said, had not gone far enough on wage restraint while his offering on government expenditure was derisory and lacking in detail.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE CRITICIZES U.S. ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

BK300724 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, has accused the United States of having no real interest in negotiating a settlement of the dispute over Wellington's antinuclear policies.

Mr Lange, who is now visiting Bangkok, said Washington had refused to engage in negotiation or consultation to resolve the dispute. He said the United States had declined to show New Zealand the same flexibility inside the ANZUS defense alliance as it showed its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The dispute, which has soured relations between Washington and Wellington, centered on New Zealand's refusal to allow visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships and America's insistence that it will stick to its policy of neither confirming or denying the presence of nuclear warheads.

Last Friday, the New Zealand prime minister had talks in Manila with the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, who said later: We part company as friends, but we party company.

VISITS ALLOWED TO JAILED FRENCH AGENTS

HK241316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Wellington, June 24 (AFP) -- French Rugby Federation President Albert Ferrasse and French Rugby team captain Daniel Dubroca have been given approval by the New Zealand Secretary for Justice to visit the two French agents held in New Zealand jails.

Justice Minister Geoffrey Palmer announced late Tuesday that Secretary for Justice David Oughton had agreed to a request for the two men and the team doctor to visit Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur during the team's New Zealand visit.

Mafart and Prieur are both serving 10 year jail sentences for manslaughter for their roles in the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior. Mr. Palmer said the secretary for justice can approve visits for prison inmates whose "work and conduct are satisfactory." The visits are to be arranged in consultation with the superintendents of the two prisons where the pair are held. Prieur is serving her sentence at Christchurch Women's Prison and Mafart is confined to the Paremoremo Maximum Security Prison near Auckland.

Mr Palmer said the French consul in Christchurch, who had requested the visits, had "given an undertaking that the visitors will make no declaration or public statements after their visits."

The French rugby team fly to Christchurch Wednesday to prepare for their test match against the New Zealand all blacks in the city Saturday. It is expected that Mr Ferrasse and Mr Dubroca will visit Prieur in the next two days. Since the French touring team leave Sunday, there is speculation the rugby player and federation president may not see Mafart before they depart.

VANUATUVANUATU ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH USSR

BK300710 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vanuatu has become the first South Pacific island nation to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. An official announcement today in the capital Port Vila said relations between the two countries would be at embassy level.

REUTER news agency quotes government officials as saying the move was in line with the declared policy of the prime minister, Father Lini, at pursuing an active but nonaligned and independent course.

The official said Vanuatu, which has recently established formal relations with Libya, had also sent proposals to the United States and 32 other countries seeking diplomatic links. It already has official links with 41 countries.

Vanuatu has been negotiating a fishing agreement with the Soviet Unions.

NDF NAMES ZUMEL SECOND NEGOTIATOR IN TALKS

OW280525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 28 KYODO -- The left-wing underground umbrella group the National Democratic Front (NDF) has named a former newsman as its second negotiator in cease-fire talks with the government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino, the MANILA CHRONICLE newspaper reported Saturday. NDF spokesman Antonio Zumel, a former president of the Philippine National Press Club and one-time news editor of the national circulation MANILA BULLETIN, joins another former newsman and political detainee, Satur Ocampo, as one of the group's representatives on the negotiating panel.

Zumel was named the second representative of the NDF a day after Aquino named Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Jose Diokno, chairman of the Presidential Committee [as received] on Human Rights, as the government's representatives in the talks that could lead to an end to the 17-year hostility. Mitra and Diokno, both former senators who were jailed by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos when he imposed martial law in 1972, are "acceptable" to the NDF, Ocampo said.

The NDF groups the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the 16,500-strong New People's Army (NPA) with other outlawed workers, peasants, youth and religious groups. It should be recognized by the Aquino government as the "plenipotentiary representative of all democratic forces engaged in armed struggle," the rebel panel said.

Ocampo and Zumel, who were interviewed by CHRONICLE editor Amando Doronila in an undisclosed place, stressed that a cease-fire would not mean the surrender of one side to the other and ruled out military participation in the negotiations. "Whether the revolution wins militarily or a political settlement comes about, we do not see our people laying down arms," Zumel said. "Our people must defend themselves against reaction."

Ocampo said the military posed a major obstacle to a cordial atmosphere for the talks. He added that the NDF is "not stating bottom lines or preconditions," clarifying a published report quoting Zumel as saying that bottom-line demands for a cease-fire were the dismantling of civilian militias and private armies or political warlords and the withdrawal of troops from guerrilla territories. "What we want is the atmosphere for cordial talks. The substantive issues will have to come later," Ocampo said. He said the military can get involved in the talks when the disposition of armed forces is discussed.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has expressed misgivings about the talks, said Friday that the military will not be involved in the cease-fire negotiation so as to give "freedom of discussion" between the government and NDF, adding that this is a "political effort" of the government. "It is better that we remove all kinds of possible emotions in the discussions of issues with the CPP-NPA-NDF so that the assessment of the issues would be done with the highest possible objectivity," said Enrile, who led a civilian-backed military revolt that ended the 20-year rule of Marcos and installed Aquino last February.

Ocampo said that as soon as the government recognizes the NDF as the sole representative of the guerrilla forces, other details prior to the formal talks, such as security for negotiators, freedom of movement and access to the press and venue, can be resolved.

Military To Stay in Background

HK280152 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [27 June] said the military will stay in the background during the ceasefire negotiations so that there will be freedom between the government and the communist movement. However, the noninvolvement of the military in the forthcoming dialogue is without prejudice to its participation on a consultative basis.

Even as the government-communist ceaseure talks neared, communist rebels continued their attacks and at least 12 people have been killed in incidents involving communist insurgents and secessionist Muslims in recent days. The military said eight civilians were killed in Cagayan Province when communist guerrillas ambushed a bus.

SISON URGES 'SAFETY GUARANTEE' FOR REBELS

HK300438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0406 GMT 30 Jun-86

[Text] Manila, June 30 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government must guarantee the safety of communist rebels if they are to emerge from the underground to contest elections, former Communist Party chief Jose Maria Sison said here Monday. Mr. Sison, founder and former chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), also repeated his proposal that communists be included in a government coalition and their guerrillas integrated into a new national army. "The Communist Party would be courting disaster if it would come to the open without guarantees of security," he told a forum here.

He said the "ruling classes" might "create incidents and provocations which would allow the armed forces to wipe out" the party, which would join elections "only with guarantees that it is not vulnerable to being crushed." Legislative and local government polls are expected in early 1987 after voters ratify a new constitution late this year.

Mr. Sison, freed by President Corazon Aquino along with 500 other political prisoners after February's centrist revolt here, stressed that he was speaking for himself, but is believed to maintain links with rebel leaders.

Mrs. Aquino has repeatedly ruled out a coalition with the communists. She has named two top aides as negotiators in ceasefire talks aimed at a political solution of the insurgency, vowing to unleash the military if the rebels reject her peace efforts. The CPP's estimated 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) is at the forefront of a 17-year-old insurgency that grew rapidly during the last years of rule by strongman Ferdinand Marcos, who fled to Hawaii after the revolt.

Mr. Sison, a former English professor, said he was not planning to run for office and would go back to teaching despite his key role in the current formation of an open leftist political party called Party of the People. He expressed confidence in the future of the CPP-NPA, which has admitted it blundered when it boycotted February's presidential election. Poll frauds sparked the revolt that swept opposition bet Mrs. Aquino to the presidency.

Mr. Sison claimed that 20 per cent of the national population of 55 million were living in areas controlled by CPP-NPA, but a political science professor at the forum pointed out that the figure, cited by U.S. defense officials, referred to number of small rural villages, not the population. He said the CPP-NPA was "laying the groundwork for the forthcoming revolutionary government that will eventually have its seat in Manila."

Mr. Sison and Mrs. Aquino will be "desperate" and bring the left into her government, which has "substantially restored civil liberties," but has not "been able to even only lay the ground for the solution of basic problems." "The Communist Party can play a very positive role together with the Aquino government in facing up to the basic problems," he added.

MINDANAO CPP LISTS DEMANDS FOR REJOINING SOCIETY

HK300822 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[By Fred Sajot]

[Text] Pagadian City -- Some 6,000 followers and sympathizers of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army in Mindanao are ready to rejoin society if the Aquino government grants their demands. This was revealed here Thursday by Jose Tecson, provincial president of the Committee on Human Rights and Reconciliation to Major Gen. Jose P. Magno, Southern Command chief.

Tecson told Magno that the former's group has already established contact with the CPP/NPA hierarchy in Mindanao led by Rollie Kintanar, alias Commander Jorlan. He said the meeting took place June 12-15 at Mt. Malindag, a common boundary of Zamboanga del Sur, Misamis Occidental and Zamboanga del Norte. Fr. Jerry Jimenez, executive vice president of the Zamboanga del Sur-based human rights organization, Fr. Henry Benel, parish priest of Tangub City, and Sister Paredes of Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur met with Kintanar and other NPA commanders including Marlboro, Apollo, Rudy, Eddie Along, Randell, Crispy and Atan.

The demands of the rebels are:

- Disarming of all CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] and local cultist groups.
- Dismantling of private armies.
- Establishment of a coalition government.
- Removal of the U.S. bases in the Philippines.
- Full implementation of the land reform law.
- Justice for victims of military abuses.

Magno stressed that the military position for the retention of the U.S. bases in the country is non-negotiable. Magno, who was here to attend a peace and reconciliation hearing sponsored by the committee on human rights and reconciliation, said he welcomes dialogue rather than armed confrontation.

CEBU CP SPOKESMEN ON SLOWDOWN OF ARMED ACTIONS

BK250855 Manila PNA in English 0327 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Cebu City, June 25 (PNA) -- The communist movement in Central Philippines has adopted a deliberate slowdown in its armed operations in deference to the peace talks going on in Manila. The rebels had owned some big killings in Cebu, but denied participation in the abduction of missing priest Rudy Romano and the gunslaying of radio commentator Vicente Villordon two years ago.

The move was disclosed by four rebel representatives -- one each from the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) and two from the National Democratic Front (NOF) provincial committee -- during a meeting with two local reporters in an isolated house in this city about 600 km south of Manila. The meeting, the first ever made by the underground movement with Cebu media representatives, was reported by the newspaper SUN STAR.

Reporters Eileen Mangunbat and Edralyn Benedicto said they were contacted by a third party and was picked up in downtown Cebu City Monday for a meeting with rebel leaders. They said the four rebels gave their names as Rafael Flores, NDF Cebu preparatory committee spokesman, Ador Sales, NDF media liaison; Tomas Magtanggol, CPP provincial party committee spokesman; and Ka Roger, NPA spokesman.

The newspaper said the rebels decided to open up with media to maximize the democratic pace enjoyed under the Aquino administration and to clarify current issues involving the movement.

CEBU CP LEADER NOTES INFLUENCE IN CON-COM

HK271014 Hong Kong AFP In English 0955 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, June 27 (AFP) -- Outlawed Philippine Communists are involved in the drafting of a new constitution through legal front groups who attend hearings held by the constitutional panel, a rebel leader said here. Urbano Cruz, who described himself as a ranking leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in the central islands, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a dawn meeting Friday the CPP was closely monitoring the process as it would "define the legal arena which we have to work in."

He also reiterated that there was "still no official declaration" of a ceasefire between the government of President Corazon Aquino and the CPP's armed wing, the New People's Army (NPA), and that reports of piecemeal ceasefire agreements at regional level "should be ignored." The government has initiated ceasefire talks with the communists to try to end a 17-year-old insurgency now being waged by some 16,500 NPA guerrillas.

The banned CPP was airing its views on constitutional issues by calling on legally-allowed groups with which it had influence to take part in the consultations and public hearings of the constitutional panel, Mr Cruz said. A 48-member panel appointed by Mrs Aquino has been conducting public hearings as part of its work to draft a new constitution within three months. Mr Cruz did not identify the groups being used by the CPP to influence its work, but added: "Whether you like it or not, the CPP has an influence" in the commission.

Former CPP chairman Jose Maria Sison has said in a newspaper article that some 13 members of the panel were progressives who supported the interests of "the masses."

The underground movement wants assurances on Philippine independence, non-alignment, institutionalization of democratic progress and the elimination of "the legal basis for foreign intervention," Mr Urbano said. The communists accuse the United States of intervening in the affairs of the Philippines, a former U.S. colony, mainly due to the presence of two large military bases in the Philippines.

On NPA-Armed Forces Unity

HK292343 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] In Cebu City, the communist New People's Army may join forces with the new Armed Forces of the Philippines under a joint command once a coalition government is set up in the Philippines. Urbano Cruz, alias (Ka Bano), in an exclusive 6-hour interview with a woman reporter, said the two armed forces may be united if efforts are concentrated in protecting the society.

MINDORO OCCIDENTAL REBEL LEADER READY FOR TALKS

BK250845 Manila PNA in English 0815 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, June 25 (PNA) -- Communist rebels operating in the island provinces of Mindoro Occidental about 250 km south of Manila have expressed their willingness to surrender to the government as soon as the amnesty guidelines are set. In a dialogue with PNA in a forested area in Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental, rebel commander Rex Aguila of the Anak Pawis, expressed his eagerness to come into terms with the government.

Specifically, Aguila said he would surrender to President Aquino through her brother-in-law Butz Aquino once the amnesty is set. The rebel commander said he wants to see the sincerity of the government in fulfilling its promise of intensive land reform while the ceasefire is in effect.

Aguila also said he wants the recall of the 30,000-peso prize of his capture dead or alive. The prize should be cancelled since this will endanger his life when he returns to the fold of the law, Aguila said, adding that he would continue fighting with his 500 followers if the prize is still on.

MILITARY REPORTS ON NPA SURRENDERS, RAIDS CITED

HK250304 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Jun 86 p 11

[By A.F. Soriano]

[Text] Twenty New People's Army members surrendered, three others were captured, while 150-man armed groups conducted raids in separate incidents in Iloilo, Sorsogon, Kalinga-Apayao and Batangas, belated reports reaching the military said yesterday.

The surrender, the report said, took place last June 19 at barangay Panuran, Lambunao, an NPA-infested area 25 kilometers from Iloilo City. Military authorities said this was so far one of the biggest batch of surrenderees in Panay Island.

The surrenderees, the military said, are active regulars of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] -NPA Panay Island regional party committee. They gave up to elements of the PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary/Integrated National Police] 322 PC company under a certain C2C Sibayan and took their oath of allegiance to the republic before lawyer Protacio Roncesvalles, officer-in-charge of Lambunao town.

The presence of NPAS in the Batangas-Cavite boundaries was confirmed with the capture of three suspected NPA's in Nasugbu, Batangas. Seized from the suspects were three firearms and ammunition.

In another report, military authorities said 100 heavily armed NPA's under Commander Mely raided the Palanas PC detachment at Hacienda Pineda, Palanas, Pilar, Sorsogon Unday. Luis Larce, Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] member, was wounded in the 45-minute gunbattle. The report said government forces were forced to withdraw as a result of the superior firepower of the rebels, who were armed with grenade launchers, a light machine gun and high-powered M-16 rifles.

The rebels burned a copra house, a bodega and a tractor and took a sack of rice, food items, uniforms and clothing of PC and CHDF personnel plus P2,600 in cash and other valuables. Reinforcing troops recovered three unexploded handgrenades, ammunitions for an M-79 grenade launcher which failed to explode, molotov cocktails and improvised stretchers made of bamboo.

In Kalinga-Apayao, about 50 heavily armed rebels on board a logging truck raided the houses of Luna town vice mayor Baldemero Lactan and INP patrolman Edwin Aganon and the rural bank of Luna, all located in barangay San Isidro.

CENTRAL LUZON INSURGENTS SEIZE WEAPONS

HK260542 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 25 Jun 86 p 11

[By Ben Gamos]

[Text] Camp Olivas -- Insurgents in Central Luzon has strengthened their firepower capability through "agaw-arms [arms grabbing]" operations. Since the February revolution when the military slowed down its anti-insurgency drive when he unofficial ceasefire was enforced the insurgents have taken some 24 firearms from military, para-military and other units in various places in Central Luzon.

The biggest hauls were effected in Baranggay Pinaod, San Ildefonso Bulacan; Candaba, Pampanga, Baranggay Carmencita, Floridablanca, Pampanga and in Bataan.

In Baranggay Pinaod, the insurgents took six Armalite rifles, including the radio communication set of a Philippine Army detachment there; five Armalite rifles were each taken from militiamen in Baranggay Lanang, Candaba, and Carmencita, Floridablanca, Pampanga, two M-16, a .45 caliber pistol, two shotguns and two .38 caliber revolvers in Bataan.

Col. Vicente Garcia, deputy commander for security operations of the Regional Unified Command and concurrently commander of Task Force Samat in Bataan, said these "agaw-armas" operations of the insurgents supports apprehension in some military circles that the insurgents would never yield their firearms and abandon their cause. Garcia said the insurgents have found a lucrative means of livelihood in their present life and he denoted [as published] whether they would ever abandon it now.

He said that with firearms the insurgents could collect what he calls "progressive taxation" among the countryside folks, and in some places, even in urban areas. Garcia said that in places under the influence of insurgents, all households are required to pay a weekly tax ranging from P1 and above per family, depending on the income of the inhabitants.

In Aurora Province the military also had disclosed that landowners and businessmen pay a monthly tong, the amount based on the size and produce of the property and extent of business. Garcia said in most cases, the "tax collections" go to the pockets of the leaders and only a small amount is spent for some miscellaneous needs. "With this lucrative income derived through terroristic methods, it will not be easy for the insurgents to abandon their operations pursued under the guise of a revolutionary struggle," Garcia declared.

ENRILE SAYS COMMUNISTS INFILTRATING UNIONS

HK261539 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday the communist movement is exploiting legitimate grievances of labor against capitalist through a sustained infiltration of labor union ranks and other allied organizations to attain their objectives. Enrile made this disclosure before the Personnel Management Association [PMAP] of the Philippines at the Manila Hotel. PMAP is an organization of about 800 private firms employing more than a million workers.

The defense minister said the insurgents, like the PMAP, are also engaged in their own kind of "personnel management" by cultivating close relations with workers. He said the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has an entire organization, called the Trade Union Bureau which is under the National Commission for Mass Movements of the CPP, which is doing such work.

Enrile said the Trade Union Bureau operates alongside with two other organs, namely the Youth Bureau and the Peasant Bureau. He said the three bureaus are all considered as the main levers of the underground movement with the Trade Union Bureau acting as the vanguard because it is the one in most "proximate conflict with the capitalist sector."

"The exploitation of this conflict -- for admittedly, there is an inherent conflict between labor and capital within our economic system -- is considered the most important element in the success of a Marxist revolution," Enrile said. Enrile said he is ready to identify labor fronts or organizations suspected to have links with the local as well as the international communist movement but he said he will release such information to legitimate management groups on a confidential basis only.

The military, Enrile said, has for the past years, been sharing with the private business firms intelligence information pinpointing subversive front groups and personalities in the labor sector through the fielding of briefing officers who go from one firm to another, explaining the extent of the insurgency situation to members of the industrial community. Top-level discussions with industrial executives are also being done to explain the ramifications and relationships of the problem to institutional programs, like agricultural development, Enrile said.

Comparably, the defense chief said, the business community is now better equipped, morally and psychologically, to contribute a meaningful share in combatting insurgency than 10 years ago.

At the same time, he asked the labor sector not to misinterpret the strong position of the Defense Ministry against leftist infiltration as one "that views the militancy of working men with suspicion of disfavor."

Labor Minister Comments

HK300820 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez yesterday denied any knowledge of the reported communist infiltration of labor unions in the country, saying "my problem is labor and employment so I have nothing to do with subversion or rebellion." Sanchez was reacting to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's accusation before a group of personnel managers Wednesday that local labor unions have been infiltrated by subversive elements under the wings of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Sanchez said Enrile's revelation was no longer unusual since other quarters like the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines has also issued the same warning. Sanchez said his work has to do with all Filipinos, regardless of their beliefs and that news of communist infiltration of labor ranks did not bother him.

"It is the job of the Defense Ministry to look into this problem if there are indeed signs of subversion in the labor movement. As of now, I don't see any indication of such because what I know is labor has just been asserting its rights." Sanchez said some people have misinterpreted workers' militancy as a sign that the work people are turning communists.

OFFICIALS TO HOLD TALKS WITH MNLF LEADERS

HK250855 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of the government and of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front are expected to meet in Jeddah, Saudia Arabia this week. The meeting, to be held under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference, will throw light on guidelines and policies for peace in Mindanao. Here is Jojo Ismael for added details.

[Begin Ismael recording] The meeting will be attended by MNLF chairman Nur Misuari, MNLF reformist faction's Dimas Pundato and Macapanton Abbas Jr, and MNLF chairman Hashim Salamat. Meanwhile, the Philippine panel will be headed by foreign affairs deputy minister Mamintal Tamano. It was learned that the site and time for the projected Mindanao peace talks will also be discussed. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

MNLF Rejects Butz Aquino

HK261513 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[By Roy S. De Guzman]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front has rejected suggestions that Agapito "Butz" Aquino act as the government's emissary on the proposed peace negotiations. This was revealed by Eliseo Mercado, a Mindanao-based Roman Catholic priest who is reportedly "in constant touch" with the South secessionists. Mercado warned, however, that should the government fail to "immediately" undertake peace talks with the faction-ridden MNLF, the tense situation in the South "could further worsen and ultimately lead to a nationwide armed campaign for (Moro) independence."

At the height of the last electoral campaign, Agapito Aquino had met with Nur Misuari, MNLF founding chairman, to convince the secessionist leader to form an alliance with Ms Corazon Aquino, then running for president. According to Mercado, however, Agapito Aquino's acknowledgement of Misuari's leadership in the secessionist movement had only served to alienate the President's brother-in-law from the other MNLF factions.

Organized by Misuari in the early 1970's, the MNLF is now split into three main camps. Aside from Misuari's, there is the Moro Islamic Liberation Front -- Muslim fundamentalist groups headed by Hashim Salamat. A third -- the so-called MNLF Reformists -- has for its chairman Dimas Pundato, a former aide of Misuari's. "The people of Mindanao, especially the MNLF are waiting and restless," said Mercado, a militant prelate based in the rebel-dominated province of Cotabato.

Mercado said he [had] just come from an audience with the President where he told her about the need for immediate peace talks in the South. He said the President promised to appoint soon an emissary who would lead negotiations with leaders of the MNLF. Aquino, Mercado said, is insistent that the warring factions of the MNLF first unite so that the emissary can talk to the "true representative" of the Mindanao rebels.

Mercado urged the government to heed the demands of the different MNLF groups and the Mindanao people for a separate government. "The establishment of an autonomous region should be seen by the government as a peaceful solution that will be doing justice to Muslims and giving peace to the island of Mindanao," he said.

MILF CHIEF OF STAFF CAPTURED IN MINDANAO

HK300811 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Troops captured Tuesday the highest ranking separatist leader in Central Mindanao along with his seven bodyguards in Marawi City, a senior military officer said yesterday. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Deputy Chief Brig. Gen. Eduardo Ermita identified the leader as Hadji Murad, chief of staff of the underground Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Murad is the right hand man of MILF Chairman Hashim Salamat.

Murad was captured by a 15-man PC [Philippine Constabulary] patrol led by a certain Lt. Roldan at 4 p.m. in Marawi City. The Muslim leader was on board an owner-type jeep when intercepted by the PC patrol.

Murad and his companions were on their way to contact MILF commanders in Central Mindanao prior to his scheduled talk with Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, commander of the RUC [Regional Unified Command]-12, in Cotabato City.

Gutang blamed Murad for not informing the military beforehand that he was passing by to contact his commanders for the impending negotiations for a ceasefire with the government in Central Mindanao. In the spirit of reconciliation, Gutang released Murad and his seven bodyguards to Cotabato Officer-in-Charge Zacarias Candao. Ermita said Murad's group yielded two .45 cal. pistols, and a radio transceiver.

ANTINUCLEAR GROUP DEMONSTRATES AT SUBIC BASE

HK290112 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] About 100 antinuclear protesters yesterday demonstrated in front of the Subic Naval Base, releasing hundreds of balloons and setting afloat in a river bottles with messages warning of nuclear fall-out. Members of the Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition came from Manila for the demonstration as part of the observation of the disease weekend proclaimed by antinuclear organizations around the world.

The protest came a day after U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced in Manila that the United States was moving toward the end of its military alliance with New Zealand because of that country's policy of not allowing visits by U.S. ships that might have nuclear weapons abroad.

In a brief speech during the rally, the coalition secretary general (Elmo Monapat) told the crowd he believes the base stores nuclear weapons. The American Government has a policy of not confirming or denying such allegations.

CABINET DISCUSSES BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT ISSUE

HK300916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 30 (AFP) -- The Philippines will either go to court or negotiate to free itself of obligations from its first nuclear power plant which it has chosen not to operate, a government spokesman said Monday. "What we did today was to affirm the vitality of the decision not to operate the plant," presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag told reporters here after he emerged from a two-hour-long cabinet meeting.

Mr. Saguisag, who has been appointed to head a panel to study the government's options on the 2.1-billion-dollar nuclear plant, said Manila will "go into negotiation or litigation" to resolve the issue. The previous administration of Ferdinand Marcos had contracted the U.S. firm Westinghouse to build the 620-megawatt plant in Bataan Province west of the capital. The construction was financed by loans from foreign banks including the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The new government of President Corazon Aquino wants the contract cancelled after deciding not to operate the plant on the grounds that it was unsafe and overpriced.

Mrs. Aquino's other spokesman, Alice Villadolid, told a new conference Mr. Saguisag's panel submitted to the Cabinet Monday its recommendations on how to resolve the nuclear plant issue.

She said the study recommended that the government accept free technical and legal aid from international agencies in resolving the issue, and to create a committee to prepare Manila's future actions on the controversy.

CON-COM RECEIVES PROPOSALS ON FOREIGN BASES

Ople Urges Ban

HK240325 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former labor minister Blas F. Ople, leader of an opposition bloc in the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com], said yesterday he would present this week a draft resolution calling for an end to the military bases pact in 1991 "but without foreclosing negotiations, if desired by one or both governments." Ople said the resolution's "bottom line" is that the Philippines may no longer host foreign military bases after twenty years from the date of the ratification of the new constitution.

He said such advance notice "will permit the Filipino people to strengthen their own defense capability against external aggression, whether alone or in conjunction with individual partners in ASEAN." This time span will also be required, he said, to transform the country into an NIC (newly industrialized country). He noted that "the battlefield is an extension of a country's industrial capability."

The country should also offset, through economic growth, livelihood opportunities that will be wiped out, especially in central Luzon, including some 60,000 jobs in direct employment and several hundred thousand other jobs indirectly dependent on the bases. Ople said his draft resolution offers "a more rational, realistic, attainable and constructive alternative" to another pending resolution which would abolish foreign military bases upon the approval of the new Constitution.

On why the Philippines should terminate the bases agreement when it would still be open to negotiations, Ople said the agreement provides for one-year notice of termination and the Philippine Government should avail of this "to demonstrate that if necessary, we are prepared to go it alone unless the United States is willing to rectify all unequal treaties and agreements and to support our industrialization through improved access to the U.S. market and massive technology transfers." Ople said the expiration of the bases agreement in 1991 gives the Philippine Government "a real bargaining clout with the United States which it never had since 1898." He added: "It is a strategic responsibility of the Constitutional Commission to conserve and protect this bargaining power, which will redress the weakness and failures of the past."

In serving notice of termination, especially through a transitory provision of the constitution, the U.S. policy-makers will know that the Philippines "can go it alone," Ople said. Ople said "a hard bargaining stance for the Philippines will help our own friends in the United States who feel the U.S. must now make up for all the years of benign neglect of Philippine economic development." He said the inequitous factor in Philippine-American relations becomes "truly conspicuous" when we compare the quid pro quo granted other U.S. allies that host their overseas military facilities or offer security links such as Japan, Korea, Israel, Egypt, West Germany, Spain, Turkey, Greece, "or even tiny Honduras."

Ople said the forthcoming debates in the Constitutional Commission on the bases issue, already assured enrichment through the public hearings going on all over the country, "will most likely force the Aquino government to declare its own policies and intentions towards the bases." "President Aquino has so far limited her statements to respecting the agreement and keeping her options open until 1991 but the time for decision is now, when a Constitution is being written at her own initiative," Ople said.

100-Year Extension Proposed

HK260602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Manila, June 26 (AFP) -- A member of a panel drafting a new Philippine Constitution has proposed that Washington be allowed access to two key military bases in the country for another 100 years, the commission secretariat said Thursday. Manila's military bases agreement with Washington, which ends in 1991, should be preserved "far into the future and beyond the reach of divergent interests to subvert," commission member Gregorio Tingson said in a resolution.

Mr. Tingson, an evangelist, said Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base "should be regarded as part of the country's national defense" and U.S. access to them should be extended for another 100 years, the commission secretariat quoted the resolution as saying. Commission spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the proposal was presented during a plenary session of the 48-man constitutional panel Wednesday and referred immediately to the general provisions committee. The controversial resolution is expected to meet stiff opposition from a nationalist bloc in the commission, which want to enshrine Philippine neutrality in the new charter, political observers here said.

SANCHEZ CALLS BASES LABOR AGREEMENT 'INEQUITOUS'

HK300504 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 30 Jun 86 p 10

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Employment will renegotiate the terms and conditions of the labor agreement covering the U.S. military bases. Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez said the 1968 Bases Labor Agreement (BLA) was inequitable. Filipino workers in American military installations are paid less than their counterparts abroad and the BLA provisions are lopsidedly in favor of the Americans. He cited the provision wherein the agreement between the U.S. and Philippine negotiators will still be subject to review and change by U.S. officials in Washington, D.C. There are currently 22,000 workers in two major U.S. bases (Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base) and six other military installations. Sanchez said a three-man Philippine panel, headed by Deputy Labor Minister for Labor Relations Pablito Sanidad, is expected to meet the American panel early next month. The two other members of the panel will be appointed by Sanidad (who is still in Geneva and is expected to arrive in the country by next week).

The creation of the panel followed observations made recently by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos [that] the low level of wages at the U.S. military installations was behind the spate of strikes this year. Both officials observed that inferior salaries increase the security problems at the bases. Wages of base workers are based on annual surveys made solely by the Americans. The Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association, the recognized union in the bases, meanwhile, is supporting the convening of the joint labor committee to thresh out labor problems in the bases which include the recent dismissal of 42 Filipino civilian employees at Subic.

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